The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,360.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
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First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

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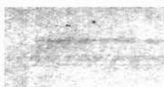
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Asia, 1,379 Tons, 260 H.P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 26th October, at noon.

	Oct.		Nov.
Leave Bombay	26	Leave Galle	3
" Caswar	28	" Negumbum	4
" Mangalore	29	" Pondicherry	6
" Cannanore	30	" Madras	8
" Cochinat	30	" Coconada	10
" Beypore	30	" Vizagapatam	11
" Cochin	31	" Bimlipatam	11
"	Nov.	" Pegu Pilore	12
" Tuticorin	1	" Palk Point	13
" Colombo	2	Arrive Calcutta	14

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherric district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

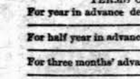
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

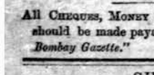
The steam-ship Abyssinia, 1,129 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Templeton, will be despatched on Monday, the 18th October, at noon.

Up.	Oct.	Down.	Nov.
Leave Bombay	18	Leave Bussorah	5
" Kurrachee	22	" Fao	6
" Gwadur	23	" Bushire	7
" Muscat	26	" Linga	9
" Bunder Abbas	28	" Bunder Abbas	13
" Linga	29	" Muscat	13
	Nov.		
" Bushire	1	" Guadur	15
" Fao	2	" Kurrachee	17
Arrive Bussorah	3	Arrives Bombay	20

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

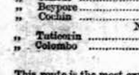
THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undermoted Ports, every SATURDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M.

Unjunwell, Malwan,
Ratnagherry, Vingorla,
Veyteypore, Goa, Panjim.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Cabin to J. MYTON, Apollo Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TIGRIS.



ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Sunday.
" Ratnagherry	Sunday.	" Beypore	Monday.
" Malwan	"	" Calicut	"
" Vingorla	"	" Tellicherry	Tuesday.
" Goa	Monday.	" Cannanore	"
" Carwar	"	" Mangalore	Wednesday
" Coompta	"	" Coompta	Thursday.
" Mangalore	Tuesday.	" Carwar	"
" Cannanore	Wednesday.	" Goa	Friday.
" Tellicherry	"	" Vingorla	"
" Calicut	"	" Malwan	"
" Beypore	"	" Ratnagherry	Saturday.
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Sunday.

The Steamer TILLY, Captain Kerscorne, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 16th instant. For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 11th October, 1869.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, the 16th October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. COLUMBIAN, (2,180 tons, and 300 H.P.,) Captain Geo. Hyde, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 15th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the new Dock Head at Mazagon for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

ALFRED PARIS, Agt. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 9th October, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship

SLEIVE DONARD, J. Thompson, Master, from Calcutta, are requested to send off their BILLS of LADING for countersignature to Agent's office, and send off Boats alongside the ship to receive delivery of their goods, otherwise the same will be landed as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned.—Captain Thompson will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Agent, Apollo Street.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship Sir John Lawrence.

Bombay, 7th October, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship Sir John Lawrence.

Bombay, 7th October, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, arrived from London, are requested to send off their BILLS of LADING for countersignature to Agent's office, and send off Boats alongside the ship to receive delivery of their goods, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignees.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Agent, Apollo Street.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship Sir John Lawrence.

Bombay, 7th October, 1869.

NOTICES.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.

—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.

—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.

—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Bruach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.

—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Bruach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN AND ENGRAVER,

No. 3, HUMMUM STREET,

Agent for Hy. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Received Medals at all the great Exhibitions, Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers, Locle; established in London for the last thirty years.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES—Ladies' and Gentlemen's; the largest stock now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY.—Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made; the largest choice now in Bombay.

SPECTACLES.—In Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.

CLOCKS for Dining-rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES.—100 Musical Boxes to select from.

Terms—Cash.

REPAIRS of all kinds carefully made.

Up-country Station orders punctually attended to.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE VIA TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. & O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company employ on this line their best steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £15.

The Railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend is complete throughout.

The Custom House and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexasious or troublesome.

British subjects proceeding from India to Europe, who are not provided with Foreign-office Passports, can obtain Passports at the Government Secretariates at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, or at the British Consulate at Alexandria. Visa to Austria and Germany are granted by Mr. Consul Gumpert.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant Passage Tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of Passage Money, including a liberal table and stewards' fees, from Alexandria to Trieste, first class £15, second class £9; children under 10 years at half fare; under 2 years free. Reduced fares for Families, consisting of no less than three adult members travelling together; first class £10 16s. per head; second class £7 10s. per head. Railway Tickets, from Suez to Alexandria, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., first class £4 10s.; second class £2 5s.; children over 3 and under 10 years at half fare. Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers), Passengers from Bombay can book through to Trieste at the following rates :—

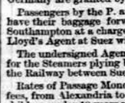
First Class ...£62	10...	Inclusive of railway transit through Egypt, but exclusive of hotel expenses in Egypt, and of wines on board the steamers.	
Second Class £36	5...		

For further particulars apply to A. C. GUMPERT & Co.
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medows Street.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Freres et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. H. Hubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The s. s. NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 18th October.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Will be Published early To-morrow Morning,

BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

Will be Published To-morrow Morning,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a fortnight at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of every alternate Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains :—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, with statement of Ships chartered, &c.
Export Manifests of Vessels which have sailed during the fortnight.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Mail Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1858.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1860 and 1859 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the fortnight.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 8

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meelow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—A PUBLIC MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BOMBAY ASSOCIATION,

Merchants engaged in the Cotton Trade, and other Native Inhabitants of Bombay, will be HELD in the Town Hall, at 3 o'clock P.M. on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, to petition the Council of His Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations regarding the Cotton Frauds Bill.

NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE,
Secretary to the Bombay Association.

Bombay, 13th October, 1869.

NOTICE to SHIP CARPENTERS and CONTRACTORS.

—TENDERS will be received on board the ship MARINE MINISTER VON ROON up to the 19th October, 1869, by Captain Eller, for the repairs to be done to said ship. Information for the particulars of the work can be obtained from the Captain on board, or at the office of Messrs. Hormusjee and Jamsetjee, Dubash, Victoria Buildings.

T. C. ELLER.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS and OTHERS.

—MOODY BAY RECLAMATION.—TENDERS will be received at the office of the Executive Engineer for Reclamations up to the 1st November, for the construction of a DRY RUBBLE STONE BREAK WATER, on Moody Bay, consisting of about 900,000 cubic feet of dry rubble stone.

Specifications and Drawings may be seen, and further information obtained, at the office of the Executive Engineer for Reclamations, Moody Bay.

The Executive Engineer for Reclamations does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. H. E. HART, C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer for Reclamations.

Office of the Executive Engineer for Reclamations, Bombay, October, 1869.

THE ARTIST'S DREAM of the JEYPORE BALL.

Copies 9 by 5½, each.....Rs. 2 } Cash.
Cartes de Visite " ..... " 1 }

These celebrated Pictures can be obtained only of LINDLEY and WARREN, Apollo Street.

NOTICES.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s

Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

—Containing in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT.

AND ONLY BY

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA.

Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY

FOR

INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.

(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder .....12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salcarubici)..... .....12 as. "

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

HEAL and SONS.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS,
for all parts of the world.
SOLID MAHOGANY
BED ROOM FURNITURE,

Entirely free from Veneer, very suitable for extreme climates.

HORSEHAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES,

and every Description of Bedding for India and the Colonies.

ILLUSTRATED CATLOGUE

Of the above goods sent free by post to every part of the world to which there is Book Post.

HEAL AND SON.

196, 197, and 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

*** Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London

NOTICES.

OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the remainder of the LEASE of the Offices in Elphinstone Circle, lately in the occupation of the DELHI and LONDON BANK, will be received at the NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).

Bombay, September, 1869.

ALBERT LIFE ASURANCE COMPANY.

—A MEETING of POLICY-HOLDERS in the above COMPANY will be HELD at the office of Messrs. MANISTY and HURRELL, No. 12, Rampart Row, on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 5 P.M., for the purpose (1) of receiving the Report of the Proceedings of the Committee appointed to watch the interest of Policy-holders, and (2) of considering what further steps should be taken in the matter. Mofussil Policy-holders are requested to be so good as to communicate their views to the Committee and to send Proxies to the Committee or to friends in Bombay to represent them at the Meeting.

G. A. SUMMERS
Bombay, 7th October, 1869. Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having SUSPENDED PAYMENT in accordance with a Telegram received from Head Office, London, PREMIA payable at this Branch will still CONTINUE to be RECEIVED by the undersigned, on behalf of the Provisional Liquidator authorized by the Court of Chancery to receive the same, but such Premia will be returned on 1st January 1870 should re-construction or arrangements with another Company be not carried out.

By order of Directors,
D. McL. SLATER, Secretary,
Bombay, 19th August, 1869. For Provisional Liquidator.

COLABA PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—The Directors of the above Company beg to intimate, that they are prepared to receive offers for the purchase of a portion of the Company's Property, situated at Doomgee Cooly Street, Chinch Bunder (either with, or without Presses) formerly known as Khimchund Motechund Screws.

Offers will be received by the undersigned, who will also furnish any information that may be required.

By order of the Board Directors,
For the London, Asiatic, and American Company Limited,
CHARLES E. BENN, Joint Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 15th September, 1869.

NOTICE.—BANK of INDIA (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 3¾ (Rupees Three and three quarters) per Share on the Old, and Rs. 2½ (Rupees Two and one quarter) per Share on the New Issue, will be paid to the Shareholders at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, between the hours of 11 A.M., and 4 P.M., and on every following Wednesday during the same hours.

J. A. J. SHAW,
BEHRJI NAOROSJI, } Liquidators.
No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st July, 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—SPECIAL ACCOMMODATION for MATHERAN PASSENGERS.—On MONDAY the 18th instant, and every subsequent MONDAY, until further notice, a SPECIAL TRAIN at Ordinary Fares will LEAVE Narel at 7-45 A.M., arriving in Bombay at about 11-2 A.M.

Time will be allowed at Callian for Breakfast.

HENRY CONDER,
Bombay, 11th October, 1869. General Traffic Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—FOR the CONVENIENCE of VISITORS to Matheran SPECIAL first and second class TICKETS will be issued on and after the 15th October, instant, until the 15th May next, from Bombay and Byculla to Narel (for Matheran) at the following reduced fares, viz :—

First Class Rs. 24 | Second Class Rs. 13.

These Tickets will entitle the holders to make four journeys to Narel and back at any time within two months from the date of issue, and will be available by any Passenger Train.

The Tickets will consist of four Coupons available from Bombay or Byculla to Narel, and four Coupons for the return trip; only one Coupon can be used in one day and they are not transferable.

Each Coupon must be presented at the Booking Office at the station from which the holder starts on the day it is to be used, in order that the date may be filled in. No Coupon will be recognized unless it is so dated.

HENRY CONDER,
Bombay, 11th October, 1869. General Traffic Manager.

RE ESTATES of SORABJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, NOWROJEE NANABHOY FRAMJEE, MERWANJEE JAMSETJEE, and Messrs. SORABJEE and NOWROJEE NANABHOY.—DIVIDENDS, on all claims adjusted and admitted by the Trustees, will be payable as undermoted, at No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on MONDAY the 18th, and THURSDAY the 14th days of September, instant, and on every following Monday and Thursday, between the hours of 11 and 3, viz. :—

On the Estate of Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Second and Final, at the rate of 18 per cent.

On the Estate of Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee, Second and Final, at the rate of 12 per cent.

On the Estate of Merwanjee Jamsetjee, Second and Final, at the rate of 14 per cent.

On the Estate of Sorabjee and Nowrojee Nanabhoy, Third Dividend, at the rate of 3 per cent.

J. A. J. SHAW,
CURSONDASS NENSEE, } Trustees of the above Estates.

Bombay, 8th September, 1869.

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the following IRON WORK, and will be received up to the 21st October, 1869, only viz :—

About 144 tons of Wrought Iron Plate Girders for Floors and Roofs.
" 12 " of ordinary Corrugated Sheet Iron.
" 40 " do. curved.
" 8 " of Iron Trusses, complete.
" 55½ " of Angle Iron, 1½ by 1½ by ¼.

Particulars can be had on application to the Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, Bombay.

Tenders to be addressed to

Captain G. SWETENHAM, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Surunderabad Division, Bolarum.

Bolarum, 29th September, 1869.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the undersigned up to 2 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, from parties willing to undertake the Work of Converting the late Post Office premises into a Warehouse for the Custom's Department at Bombay.

The Plan and Specification of the Work can be seen, and other particulars learnt, on application during Office hours.

No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

Tenders are to be made on printed forms only, which will be supplied from this Office.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Office of Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay, 9th October, 1869.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are invited for building THE NATIVE GENERAL HOSPITAL on the Esplanade, to be delivered on or before noon of the 22nd instant.

Form of Tender and Specification can be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned Executive Engineer and Surveyor, where the Plan and Conditions of Contract can also be seen.

A deposit of 2 per cent. will be required on tendering, to be forfeited in the event of evasion or delay in signing the requisite Deed of Contract; and a further deposit of 8 per cent. from the Contractor whose tender may be accepted.

The Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any or all of the tenders.

J. A. FULLER, Lieutenant-Colonel R. E.,
Archt. Ex. Engineer and Surveyor.

Bombay, 7th October, 1869.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to MONDAY, the 18th instant, at one o'clock P.M., from parties wishing to supply a STEAMER, not under 800 tons, for one month certain, or such further period as she may be required for Government purposes; also a SAILING VESSEL of about 1,200 tons for a similar period—it being left optional with Government when their services are no longer required to discharge them at either of the Ports of Madras, Bombay, or Calcutta.

Tenders should specify the rate per ton per month.

Ventilation to be cut, and such Cabins, Fittings, &c., removed from the 'tween decks (as may be recommended by the Committee of Survey), and afterwards replaced solely at the expense of the Owners.

Fittings, Coal, Water, and Provisions will be provided by Government, but such Water Casks and Tanks as may belong to the Vessels should be made available if required; and the Tenders should specify to what extent this accommodation can be afforded.

The Vessels accepted will require to be docked, ballasted, and ready for final survey, the Steamer by the 29th instant, and the Sailing Vessel by the 10th proximo.

The Agent for Transports will furnish any further necessary information to parties tendering.

The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of declining any tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 12th October, 1869.

TIMBER SALE in NORTH CANARA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned TIMBER, the property of Government, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in December, 1869, at the Port of Carwar :—

	Teak best Southern.		Blackwood.		Junglewood.		Firewood.		Date of sale.
	Logs.	Cds.	Logs.	Cds.	Logs.	Cds.	Tons.		
Carwar	1061	1755	885	733	1	6	461		3rd Dec. 1869.

The whole will be arranged in convenient lots.

Terms.—On the day of the sale the buyer to deposit 15 per cent. of the purchase money.

The balance of sale price is due on or before the 1st March, 1870.

All the lots to be removed from the depôt before the 1st April 1870.

Further particulars of Sale and Rules may be obtained at the Office of the Superintendent of Timber Depôt, Carwar.

J. ELPHINSTON,
Acting Collector of Canara.

Canara Collector's Office, Camp Bellitray, October, 1869.

Note.—There is steam communication with Carwar from Bombay.

A LADY, the Widow of a London Solicitor, now residing in a very healthy part of Staffordshire, OFFERS to PARENTS desirous of sending their Children to England, a HOME for them, with motherly care and attention, Education and Board, also Clothing up to 8 years of age.

Mrs. S. has had great experience with children, having had a large family of her own. She is assisted by her daughter, and the Education comprises, English, Elementary Latin, French, Music, Singing and Drawing.

Boys kept up to the age of 12 years.

Terms £50 a year, which includes everything but medical attendance.

References given and required.

Address Mrs. Charles Smith, Walton Villa, Eccleshall, Staffordshire.

DENTISTRY.

MR. MAGNUS IRVIN, Dentist, having arrived in Bombay, is prepared to practice his Profession in all its branches.

Hours of attendance, 10 to 5.

Patients attended at their own Residences by appointment.

Rampart Row, adjoining the Post Office.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON,
SUCCESSORS TO
Messrs. DIXON AND Co.,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS, ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANKS,
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842, and in London and Bordeaux 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.
BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China,	Colombo,	New Zealand,
Calcutta,	Kurrachee,	Manilla,
Madras,	New York,	New Orleans.

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES. GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms and better value than any other House in Bombay.

Being IMPORTERS on the LONDON and BORDEAUX Markets, we are, of necessity, in the most favourable position to supply the public with genuine Wines and Spirits on favourable terms, and from our experience, derived from over fifty years' trading in them, we confidently assert our ability to please all tastes, and we solicit comparison with competitors' Brands at our quotations.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted : these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, where full examination of all Still Wines prior to delivery is allowed, but we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage.

4th. That our advertised quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for the rejection of ullaged or broken bottles likely to be found in Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but cannot guarantee loss arising from atmospheric or climatic influences; we take this risk by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

Our Sparkling Wines are not to be equalled at our quotations; we invite comparison.

CLARETS.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

	Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton, Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
Chateau Rauzan, Black capsule, ...	" 25 0	" 14 0
Chateau Leoville, Blue capsule, ...	" 22 0	" 12 0
Chateau Palmer, Blue capsule, ...	" 22 0	
Chateau Larose, Yellow capsule, ...	" 18 8	" 10 8
St. Julien, Green capsule, ...	" 18 0	" 10 0
Medoc, Red capsule	" 15 8	" 9 0
Medoc, White capsule, ...	" 13 8	
Sauterne, Red capsule, ...	" 22 0	

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.
(Very Choice—Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 17 0
Nuits, ditto	" 26 0	
Macon, ditto	" 21 0	
Charlis, ditto	" 22 0	

CHAMPAGNES.
The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Magnums, Finest Dry.....	Labelled.....	Rs. 74 0
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold Foil,	"	" 36 0 Rs. 19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil	"	" 32 0 " 17 8
Good Sparkling, } Silver Foil	do.	" 27 0 " 14 8
for Ball purposes }		

GERMAN WINES.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Gold foil,	Labelled and Branded.....	Rs. 36 to 19 8
Sparkling Hock and Muscatel Moselle, Silver foil.....	"	" 32 " 17 8
Moselle, Still, Maximbrunner.....	"	" 34 " ...
" Braunberger.....	"	" 25 " ...
Hock, " Johannisberger	"	" 42 " ...
" " Forster Traminer	"	" 34 " ...
" " Rudesheimer	"	" 28 " ...
" " Hochheimer	"	" 23 " ...

SHERRIES.
Specially selected for tropical consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

	Cash.
Amontillado, very choice and superior.....	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale.....	" 28 0
Sherry, pale, dry, rich, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	" 22 0
do. Blue seal, very pale and dry and delicate	" 22 0
do. Brown seal, pale dry and delicate	" 22 0
do. Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	" 18 8
do. White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine.....	" 15 8
Madeira, Vintage Pale	" 15 8
Madeira, East India (one voyage) very choice	" 33 0

PORTS.

(Our own Brand.)	Qts.	Pts
A 1 Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity. Trade mark	Rs. 30 0	
Black seal—a Dessert Wine—mature	" 24 8	14 0
Red seal—a good quality Wine	" 18 0	

SPIRITS.

The undermentioned Spirits of our own Shipping and Brand are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels. These Labels were in shape (Heart shape) originated by us in 1842, and have since been continuously affixed to all Bottles containing our well-known Cognacs. Some of our competitors have recently introduced totally distinct quality Cognacs with same shaped Labels and distinguishing Seals. Healthy competition we invite, but fraudulent imitations we think it right to expose :—

	Cash.
Cognac, superior, very old Pale Black capsule	Rs. 32
Cognac, superior

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
100,00	100	all	10 p.ct	Agra Bank	110
22,50	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1650
10,00	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	618½
15,000	200	100	...	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	200
2,500	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,000
30,00	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. Ltd. China	340
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200
37,000	250	125	6 do.	National Bank of India.	142
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

5,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1750
1,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphi'st'ne Land	1020
3,000	1,000	650	...11-14	Do. New	655
5,000	150	all	Nil	Ferer Land & Pier Co. Ld	267
7,50	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1280
15,000	2,000	1,4	Nil	Port Canning	270

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	35 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,325
200	2,000	1,100	100 do.	Albert Co. Karrachee	700
200	2,000	350	60 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	570
...	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,200
200	2,000	all	375 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,075
200	500	all	250 do.	New	525
10	1,000	all	800 do.	Colaba Press Co.	10,200
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,100
150	8,500	all	1000 do.	Fort Press Co.	10,200
200	2,000	1,500	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,275
200	5,000	all	200 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,225
1000	5,000	2,000	100 p.c.	Karrachee Press Co.	980
2,500	1,000	500	...	Modan Press & G. Co.	280
120	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,800
225	2,000	75	200 p.c.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,650

(* Per share for the half-year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3/4	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	228
...	£2	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£ 6	43.10.2	do.	Do.	...
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1100
...	£15	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	195

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	870
500	2,500	all	30 p.a	Alliance Spinning	1,500
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,800
500	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Bombay United	730
800	500	all	...	Broach Mills	250
300	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1,500
750	2,000	all	150 p.a.	Great Eastern	1345
2,500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	760
800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,370
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,400

(* For the half year.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

7,000	2,500	1,500	135 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	325
4,000	50	all	5 p.c.	Mechanics' B'ld'g's Co.	35
800	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
2,000	500	all	Nil	Thracher & Co.	260

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	50	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	51
25	125	...	Do. China	5½
200	25	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'kg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
200	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank	5
250	...	...	East India Bank's	15 –16
...	100	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	63	May '67	Royal Bank	12
130	66	Apr. '67	Old Financial	8

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,000	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	580
3,500	2,400	...	B'lay & Bengal S.	100
5,000	2,500	...	Bombay Ship Co.	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11⅛d.
London Banks	4 months' sight.	1s. 11 13/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 15/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 5 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	100 par.
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	100 par.
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Chin	60 Do. do	221

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	...

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113
Five per cent	108
Four per cent	94
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	104
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1895-97	105
15 years' Debenture Loans	100 nl
10 years' do. do	102
5 years' do. do	105
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	104
Do. Do. Market Rate	103

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Carolus	,,	220
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	208
Bar Silver	,,	106-10
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196-9

CALCUTTA.—9TH OCTOBER, 1869.

Government Securities.—Some large amounts of 4 per cents. were bought for investors, at 97-14, 97-15 and 94-0, or Rs.6-2 to 6-0 discount, and 5 per cents. of 1856-57 at 108-0.

Heavy transactions in Bank of Bengal shares took place at and under quotations.

National Bank shares sold at Rs. 138 to 140, inclusive of the dividend.

A purchase of India General Steam Navigation Co.'s full shares was made at Rs. 535.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 14.

Morris, Lieutenant, Public Works Department, on leave, from Ahmednugur.

Wetherall, Ensign, 40th Regiment, on duty, from Deesa.

Marlow, Deputy Inspector General, British Medical Service, on privilege leave, from Secunderabad.

Shaw, Ensign, 8th (The King's) Regiment, on medical certificate, from Poona.

Brien, Doctor, 8th (The King's) Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

Dane, Captain, 20th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

MacLaughlin, Lieutenant, Barrack Department, on leave, from Poona.

Forster, C.B., Brigadier General, Inspector of Royal Artillery, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 14.

Dane, Captain, 20th Regiment, on leave, to Australia.

Gaye, Colonel, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.

Dack, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.

Reade, Cornet, 7th Hussars, on medical certificate, to England.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 13th October, 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following transfers :—

Ensign W. H. Wilson, 20th Foot, a probationer for the Staff Corps, from 2nd Wing Subaltern 28th Regiment N. I. to 2nd Wing Subaltern 20th N. I.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to publish a revised Code of Barrack Regulations for this Army, which must be strictly adhered to by all under his command is supersession of all former orders upon the same points of detail.

These Rules will have effect from the 1st February 1870 inclusive. Arrangements to be made accordingly.

Copies may be obtained from the Quarter Master General and from Barrack Masters.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence, subject to confirmation by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India :—

Corps C. L. Reade, to proceed to England, by the Overland route, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board.

This officer is not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report himself to the Adjutant General Horse Guards.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence :—

Major F. Goodlad, 40th Foot, from 25th September 1869 to 24th October 1869, on private affairs, preparatory to obtaining leave to England.

Surgeon J. Bain, M. D., 4 th Regiment N. I., Medical Establishment, from 21st October 1869 to 5th November 1869, in extension on medical certificate.

Colonel J. C. Graves, C. B., Commanding 3rd Light Cavalry, from 15th October 1869 to 13th April 1870 on private affairs.

Captain F. T. Humfrey, 29th Regiment N. I., from 1st October 1869 to 15th October 1869, to proceed to Munoor, Kurrachee, on medical certificate.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, October 14.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant C. J. A. Yates, General List, 2nd Wing Subaltern 3rd Regiment N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Colonel R. Richards, Staff Corps, Commandant Her Majesty's 6th Regiment N. I. (for two years,) and Lieutenant A. J. Bannerman, Staff Corps, Adjutant 1st Central India Horse (for 29 months) are allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under Rule 15th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Captain F. Welldon, Madras Staff Corps, Officiating Squadron Subaltern, 3rd Cavalry Hydrabad Contingent, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon Major T. B. Johnstone, M.D., Secretary, Inspector General Indian Medical Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under Rule 15th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Robert Augustus Carew Hunt, Cadre 5th Regiment N. L. I., having completed twelve years' service to be Captain by Brevet, from the 8th October 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Assistant Surgeon P. W. Cockell, of the Bombay Medical Establishment, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under Rule 14th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Major General H. J. Pelly, Staff Corps, is permitted to return to Europe from 8th November next.

Captain J. R. Strutt, Staff Corps, Wing Officer 3rd Regiment N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years from the date of departure in November next under Rule 9th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon T. Miller, M D, of the Bombay Medical Establishment, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from the date of departure in December next, under Rule 9th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The furlough to Europe granted by General Order No. 424, dated 30th June 1869, to Lieutenant E. Mockler, Acting 3rd Assistant to the Political Resident at Aden, is under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant George Conrad Sartorius, Bombay Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service, to be Captain from 1st October 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Lieutenant Richmond Irvine Craster, and Lieutenant Walter Raleigh Trevelyan, Bombay Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service, to be Captains from 4th October 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Cadre 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant Charles Grant promoted to be Captain, from the 24th February 1867, vice Farquharson, retired, and subject to Her Majesty's approval. [This cancels Government General Order No 25, 13th January 1869, promoting this Officer to Captain by Brevet].

The following List of Officers on furlough on 1st July 1869, who have elected the Regulations of 1868, is published :—

Captain and Brevet Colonel J. A. Ballard, C. B, Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant Colonel W. C. Stileman, Infantry.

Major A. Fergusson, Staff Corps.

Captain P. J. F. Henslowe, Cadre 3rd European Regiment.

Assistant Surgeon A. Barry, M.D., Medical Establishment.

The following List of Officers of the Warrant Grade on furlough, who have elected the Furlough Rules notified in G. G. O. No. 158, 24th February 1869, is published :—

Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary J. Davis, Public Works Department.

Ensign and Deputy Assistant Commissary J. Blair, Ordnance Department.

Conductor H. Sutton, Ordnance Department.

Apothecary T. Molrony, Medical Department.

Apothecary G. Higgs, Medical Department.

Captain M. Tweedie, Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Oudh, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from 1st November next, under Rule 9th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Frederick Prescott Fortteath, Cantonment Magistrate at Aden, to act as a Justice of the Peace within and for the Territories subject to the Government of Bombay.

Mr. J. Nugent, an Assistant Collector and a Magistrate, F. P., in the Tanna District, is, so long as he is employed in that district, invested with powers under Section 412 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to hear appeals from decisions in criminal cases tried in the talookas under his revenue charge, by officers exercising powers less than those of a Magistrate.

Mr. Narao Mari Apte to be Subordinate Judge, 2nd Class 3rd Grade, at Yeola, in the District of Tanna.

Mr. Rungo Krishna Kulkurnee, to act as Subordinate Judge 2nd Class 3rd Grade, at Moodibehal, in the District of Belgaum, pending the return of Rao Saheb Munjoonathaya Shantaya, or until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. E. Winter to be Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanna.

Mr. G. Druitt to be Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Nassick.

Mr. W. Allen to be Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kuladghee.

Mr. G B. Reid to be Extra Second Assistant to the Collector of Poona until further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to delegate to the Commissioner in Sind under Section XVII. of Bombay Act II. of 1868, the powers of Government contemplated in Sections VI. and XII. of the said Act.

Mr. R. T. Wingate, Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, Southern Maratha Country, has passed the prescribed examination in Marathi.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
(*Irrigation Branch.*)

Captain P. Phelps, R. E., received charge of the office of the Superintending Engineer in Sind from Mr. J. Beatty on the afternoon of the 5th October 1869.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. S. Fahey to officiate as Superintendent of Works, Western Indus.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend G. W. Sharpin, Acting Chaplain of Sholapoor, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India*, Oct. 9.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The alterations in the designations of the officers of various grades in the several branches of the Survey Department, which were published in Notification No. 268 dated 20th August 1869, are applicable to the Departments of the Great Trigonometrical and Topographical Surveys of India, and to the Revenue Survey Department of the Bengal Presidency.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain J. Miller, 3rd Squadron Officer of the 1st Regiment of Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave for 60 days.

The designation of the officer who is entrusted with the political duties in Serohi, is changed from "Political Superintendent" to "Political Assistant."

Major E. B. Sladen made over, and Captain G. A. Strover assumed charge of the Office of Political Agent at Mandalay on the forenoon of the 11th September.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. E. Hutchinson, Political Agent at Gwalior, is granted privilege leave of absence for thirty days.

Mr. W. N. Toulmin, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade in the Telegraph Department, has been granted by the Secretary of State four months leave of absence on medical certificate in extension of leave.

Assistant Surgeon J. Dougall made over and Assistant Surgeon H. Johnstone received medical charge of the Political Agency at Mandalay on the forenoon of the 27th August.

Second Captain F. Fitzroy, of the Royal Artillery, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be senior Revenue Settlement Officer in British Burmah.

Captain J. J. Blair, Assistant Agent to the Governor General for Rajpootana, to officiate as Political Agent of the Bhartpore States of Rajpootana, in the room of Captain C. K. M. Walter, who has obtained furlough to Europe with effect from the date when Captain Walter makes over charge.

Captain C. R. Blair, Assistant Agent to the Governor General for Rajpootana, to be on special duty at Tonk, vice Captain J. J. Blair.

Lieutenant C. W. Burton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating 3rd Assistant Agent to the Governor General for Central India, to officiate as Assistant Agent to the Governor General for Rajpootana, and Assistant General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee, vice Captain C. R. Blair.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the authority vested in him by Section 5 of the Indian Income Tax Act IX, of 1869, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt the income and profits of the people and traders of the hill tracts of Chittagong from the operation of the tax.

Mr. M. Percy, Officiating Post Master of Madras, was confirmed in that appointment on the 30th August 1869.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Wilberforce Lewis Bird, of the Bengal Infantry, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by brevet from the 23rd September 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.—1st Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant C. B. Norman, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 6th Punjab Infantry, to be Quarter Master, vice Captain L. C. deL. Daniell, who vacates on promotion to the rank of Captain.

6th Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant A. N. Sandilands, 1st Wing Subaltern (on probation), and Officiating Quarter Master, to be Quarter Master, vice Lieutenant J. E. P. Mosley, appointed to the 3rd Punjab Infantry.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) R. C. Tytler, of Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BREVET.

Major Walter Fane, Madras Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant Colonel and Captain Guy Annesley Pemberggen, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Major from 17th May 1869, in succession to Major-General R. N. Faunce, Madras Staff Corps, deceased.

Major George Augustus Williams, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain Courtenay Harvey Saltren Scott, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Major from 18th July 1869, in succession to Lieutenant-General F. T. Farrell, Bombay Infantry, deceased.

Major John Watson, C.B. & V.C., Bombay Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain Edward Thompson, C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps, to be Major from 22nd July 1869, in succession to Major General N. Jones, Bengal Infantry, deceased.

Major Robert Hope Moncrieff Aitken, V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain Charles James Richards, Madras Infantry, to be Major from 1st August 1869, in succession to Major-General P. Harris, Bengal Staff Corps, deceased.

Major Robert Cogan Cross, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain (now Major in Staff Corps) John Faton Martin, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Major from 19th August 1869, in succession to General G. Moore, Bombay Infantry, deceased.

Major Thomas Edward Gordon, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain (now Major in Staff Corps) William Henry Whitlock, Madras Staff Corps, to be Major from 23rd August 1869, in succession to General J. S. Fraser, Madras Infantry, deceased.

Lieutenant Augustus Keith Abbott, of the 107th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 11th Regiment of Native Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 8th September 1868, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

Lieutenant Abbott will rank as Lieutenant in that Corps with effect from the 8th September 1863, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The services of 2nd Captain F. FitzRoy, of the Royal Artillery, a candidate for the Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department

Behar Mounted Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Captain Frederick Collingridge (on leave to Europe), to be Commandant.

Major James Barn to officiate as Commandant during the absence on leave to England of Captain Collingridge, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. W. Armstrong, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, 2nd Grade, Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department, vice Major Pollard, R.E.

Captain G. A. Craster, R. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, and posted to the North-Western Provinces, Buildings and Roads Branch, vice Major F. W. Pelly, R. E., transferred to Railway Branch.

Mr. T. Moss, Assistant Secretary to Government North-Western Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Controller of Public Works Accounts, 3rd Class, in British Burmah.

Mr. D. C. Gordon, Deputy Controller of Public Works Accounts, Punjab, is allowed twelve months' leave to Europe on medical certificate with effect from the 1st November 1869. Mr. Gordon is also allowed one month's preparatory leave with effect from the 1st instant.

The undermentioned Accountants are transferred to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department :—

Mr. J. Seaume, 2nd Grade, Punjab ; Mr. C. C. Harold, 2nd Grade, North-Western Provinces ; Mr. A. H. Tu Brooke, 3rd Grade North-Western Provinces ; and Mr S. G. Wood, 3rd Grade Central Provinces.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 4th October 1869.

As the submission of unauthorised medal claims causes much unnecessary trouble and correspondence, the Commander-in-Chief desires that transmitting authorities will be good enough to refrain from forwarding claims to the North West Frontier medal for services other than those specified in G. O. C. C., dated the 16th August 1869. Transmitting Officers and their Staff will closely scrutinise these rolls, and satisfy themselves that the documents are in form, and that no claims but those coming strictly within the scope of the G. O. C. C. cited are forwarded to Head Quarters. The rolls should be prepared and submitted in duplicate.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned Officer :—

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant John Egerton Gubbins to be Captain, from the 1st of October 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion, subject to approval by Her Majesty.

104th Foot.—Ensign Markham E. T. Sherwill to be Lieutenant, vice Loch, a probationer for the Staff Corps. Dated 28th May 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions and appointment, subject to approval by Her Majesty :—

108 h Foot.—Major H. E. Thesiger Williams to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Moore, who retires on the pension of his rank. Dated 15th August 1869.

Captain W. Hamilton K. Bradford to be Major, vice Williams, promoted. Dated 15th August 1869.

Lieutenant Algernon S. Tolemache to be Captain, vice Bradford promoted. Dated 15th August 1869.

Lieutenant Albert Munro to be Adjutant, vice Tollemache, promoted. Dated 15th August 1869.

Ensign Frederick G. T. Welch to be Lieutenant, vice Munro, appointed Adjutant. dated 15th August 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Lieutenant F. W. Macmullen, from 2nd Squadron Subaltern in the 11th Bengal Cavalry, to be Station Staff Officer at Nowshera. Dated 27th September 1869.

17th Native Infantry.—Ensign J. M. W. VonBeverhoudt, 99th Light Infantry, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Hutchinson, transferred to the 40th Native Infantry. Dated 28 h September 1869.

42nd Native Infantry.—Captain J. F. Fitz G. Cologan is permitted to retain the Adjutancy, on his promotion to the rank of Captain. Dated 28th September 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to accept the resignation of his commission by Lieutenant R. Downes of the Royal Artillery, subject to approval by Her Majesty. Dated 28th September 1869.

The appointment of Assistant Surgeon T. H. White, M. D., Royal Artillery, to the medical charge of the Bhagsoo Convalescent Depot, noticed in G. O. C. C. 12th May last will be held to have effect from the 12th April 1869.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, and with reference to G O No. 307 of 30th December 1867, the following Officers, detailed for duty with their Regimental Depots, will proceed to England, via Bombay, during the ensuing cold season, doing duty with Troops on the voyage :—

Captain M. P. Blake, 5th Lancers.
Captain W. Balfe, 11th Hussars.
Lieutenant C. D. Baillie, 1st Battalion 3rd Foot.
Captain A. Austin, 1st Battalion 6th Foot.
Lieutenant J. B. Hopkins, Ditto ditto.
Lieutenant D. M. F. Brady, Dittio ditto.
Captain A. F. De S. Dixon, 1st Battalion 14th Foot.
Captain *T. P. Cosby, 1st Battalion 14th Foot.
Lieutenant A. L. Patton, 1st Battalion 14th Foot.
Lieutenant B. W. C. Firman, 1st Battalion 14th Foot.
Lieutenant *J. Jameson, 1st Battalion 19th Foot.
Lieutenant *W. G. W. McClintock, 1st Battalion 19th Foot.
Lieutenant H. Houlditch, 2nd Battalion 25th Foot.
Lieutenant H. R. Rathborne 2nd Battalion 25th Foot.
Lieutenant *W. F. Ashton, 36th Foot
Lieutenant A. McD. Beamish, 37th Foot.
Lieutenant W. St. J. Young, 39th Foot.
Lieutenant C. S. Whitmore, 58th Foot
Captain †D. G. N. Watts-Russell, 2nd Battalion 60th Foot.
Lieutenant C. P. Cramer, 2nd Battalion 60th Foot.
Lieutenant W. Tilden, 2nd Battalion 60th Foot.
Captain *W. Hallowes, 85th Foot.
Captain *R. W. H. Noyes, 85th Foot.
Lieutenant *Hon'ble E. A. H. A'Court, 85th Foot
Lieutenant *H. Harris-Burland, 85th Foot.
Lieutenant *E H. G. Ravenhill, 85th Foot.
Lieutenant H. Howorth, 88th Foot.
Lieutenant *S. Acklom, 88th Foot.
Captain L. C. Siegleton, 92nd Foot.
Lieutenant D. Papillon, 92nd Foot.
Lieutenant A. D. M'Gregor, 92nd Foot.
Lieutenant R. F. Darvall, 92nd Foot.
Captain *H. Houghton, 96th Foot.
Lieutenant *C. L. S Branson, 98th Foot.
Lieutenant R. Z. Thornton, 104th Foot.
Lieutenant *T. A. Tharp, 104th Foot
Captain F. W. J Sewell, 105th Foot.
Lieutenant J. W. Darvill, 105th Foot.
Lieutenant H. W. A. Willins, 105th Foot.
Lieutenant J. W. Fellow, 106th Foot.
Captain *H W. Franks, 107th Foot
Lieutenant *E Wardroper, 107th Foot.
Lieut, Hon'ble H. Marsham, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade

General Officers Commanding Divisions and Districts will avail themselves of the services of the above Officers for duty with Invalids and Time-expired men proceeding to ports of embarkation in accordance with the provisions of Clause II, G. O. 263 of 1869.

Further instructions regarding other Officers recommended for duty at regimental depots will be issued hereafter.

* In anticipation of the approval of His Royal Highness Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

† After 1st January as soon as relieved by a Captain from the Depot.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—14TH OCTOBER.

London	Cotton	No ship loading.	Nom.p.ton
	Cases		,,
	Seeds		,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d.	,,
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £0 17s. 6d.	
	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.	
Havre	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Nominal	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Bates Family	Hogg	Liverpool, July 9.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, October 10.
	Asia (s)	Paterson	Calcutta, Sept. 20.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Koina (s)	Colliver	Persian Gulf.
	Amberwitch (s)	Stewe	Persian Gulf.

The steamer Rangoon, Baker, to China, &c., obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The ship Faize Allum, to Singapore and Bangkok, began to load yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Oct. 7 Moulmein ..... Ewart ..... Akyab, October 5.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamer Moulmein.—Mrs. and Misses Durnford, Messrs. J. Aikman, C. J. Brown, J. F. W. Watson, Right Reverend P. D. Dufal.

THE following is a list of passengers per s.s. Beccan, sailing on the 10th instant :—

For Madras—Mr. James Perry, Mr. W. Pigott, Mr. James Murdoch, Mr. and Mrs. Cochrane, Mr. W. D. Ryrie, Mr. A. Monro, Mr. J. J. Mivlie, Mr. H. M. Jones, Mr. B. C. Bailey and 3 children, Mr. J. W. Stocks, Mr. G. H. Simmons, Mr. J. Martin, Mr. S. Crosswell and native man servant, and Radeer Shah.

For Galle—Mr. Robert Roberts, Mr. J. Heckle, Mr. C. J. S. Sutherland, Captain James Barratt, Mr. A. Watkins, Mr. Guise, Mr. J. J Watson, Mr. M. Gregory, Mr. John Mackintosh, Captain G. J. Scott, and Peter Mohun Dyer.

For Suez—Mr. and Mrs. George Ross.

For Marseilles.—Mr. W. Robert Barkett, Mr. and Mrs. H. Richardson and family, Mr. C. Humphrey, Mrs. Murdoch, Mrs. Macnicol, and Mr. D. A. Dixon.

For Southampton—Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Jones, 2 infants and ayah, Mr. and Mrs. H. Maspratt and family, Mr. J. F. Thomson, Lieut. W. R. A. Haley, Mrs. J. W. Heath, Miss Dunham, Mr. John Murchee, and Mr. Money Kyle.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct. 8 Surat (s) ..... Greaves ..... Galle.

DEPARTURE.

Oct. 8 Gaulois ..... Coconada.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S. Surat—From Southampton to Calcutta—Miss E. Reynolds, Mrs. Treen, Mrs. Hardy, Mr. Bell, Major and Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. Wells and European female servant, Mr. C. B. Bloomfield, Mrs. Burbridge and child, Miss White, Mr. D. Peters, Mrs. Northam, infant and 3 children, Mrs. Lavers, infant and child, Mrs. Hodgkins and infant, Mr. P. Nelson, Miss Mr. Oylett, H. James, Mr. H. P. Wylly, Mr. John Fay, Mr. Mc-Mordie, Mr. Lockwood, Mr. Atkins, Mr. Phelaw, Mr. Thornhill, Mr. Wells, Mr. Meath, Mr. Bligh, Mr. Brown, Mr. Campion, Mr. Christie, Mr. Thomson, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Coverley, Dr. Adley, Mr. Mason, Mr. Mumford, Mr. Noble, Mr. Thelard and Mr. Northam, jr.

From Southampton to Rangoon—Mr. Cundell.

From Suez to Calcutta—Miss Smith and Mrs. Morse.

From King George's Sound—Mr. Zulbellaw.

From Hongkong to Calcutta—Mr. Adams.

From Sydney to Calcutta—Mr. Laing, Mr. Braham and Mr. Myers.

From Galle to Calcutta—Mr. Irvine, Mr. Brown and servant, Mr. Moore, Mr. Morris, Mr. Morton, and servant, and Fudah Bux.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR OCTOBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, including the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway
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Great Southern of India Railway.
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Umballa Section of ditto.
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Steam Navigation Companies :—
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List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
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Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following

AGENTS:

Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Cheson and Woodhall
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Thracher & Co.
Alexandria :—Messrs. D. Robertson and
London :—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, B

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

K BRANCHES, 14th, 2-15 P.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line interrupted beyond Sunavah; and the Persian line interrupted beyond Teheran. Late t dates from Great Britain via Turkey 24th September, 4 P.M., via Russia 11th October, 4-30 P.M.

GRAIN COMPENSATION TO GOVERNMENT PENSIONERS.

THE following letter is from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, dated 9th September 1869, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay:—

SIR,—In reply to your letter, No. 2,498, dated 8th June 1869, having reference to an inquiry whether the grain compensation hitherto allowed to pensioners should be discontinued to those whose pensions have been increased under recent orders, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, the annexed copy of a memorandum by the Controller General of Military Expenditure, No. 265U, dated 9th August 1869, and to state that the Government of India entirely concurs in the views therein expressed, and accordingly request that the compensation be not allowed except in the two cases named therein, if any instances occur during the period such compensation is allowed.—I am, &c., (Signed), H. K. BURNE, Colonel, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

SHOWING THE FALL DURING THE WEEK ENDING 9 A.M. MONDAY, 27TH SEPTEMBER, AND THE TOTAL UP TO THAT DATE FROM 1ST JANUARY.

	The week.	Total.
Observatory, Colaba	6·65	81·65
Town Hall, (Fort) Gauge No. 1	7·71½	38·26
Do. Do. Do. No. 2	7·91	35·88½
Do. Do. Do. No. 3	7·95	33·56
European General Hospital, Fort George	8·41	117·77
Esplanade, H. M. 21st Regt. N. I	8·55	89·70
Byculla, J. J. H.	9·18	105·51
Alibaug	6·83	69·18
Tanna, C. H.	6·98	95·46
Panwell	5·59	86·38
Mahim	4·40	78·98
Cullian	5·10	78·40
Karanja	6·45	97·70
Matheran	28·11	352·12
Ratnagherry, C. H.	6·52	93·79
Dapoolee, D.	9·22	93·91
Vingorla, C. H.	4·06	10·41
Sawunt Waree, C. H.	6·35	109·30
Karwar	6·65	113·68
Surat, C. H.	3·42	50·32
Bulsar	15·03	77·72
Town of Broach	6·46	39·50
Town of Ahmedabad	2·41	30·50
Kaira, C. H.	2·67	32·83
Baroda, Residency H.	3·69	33·02
Kattywar, Rajkote, C. H.	3·74	31·23
Egutpoora	4·84	33·10
Poona, Sassoon H.	1·03	24·66
Sholapoor, C. H	1·35	28·57
Sattara, C. H	·91	33·26
Malcolm Pett, Mahableshwur	10·14	161·52
Panchgunny	2·09	52·56
Kolapoor, C. H	1·28	23·17
Kulladghee, C. H.	1·40	23·82
Belgaum, C. H.	1·15	39·54
Dharwar, C. H	·71	20·73
Hydrabad (Sind) J. H.	·20	20·16
Kurrachee, Railway Workshops	1·25	32·41

In the report from the Colaba Observatory the day is from midnight to midnight.

FORT POLICE COURT.—14TH OCT.

(Before JOHN CONNON, Esq.)

THEFTS.—Laxmon Seewram was charged with stealing a lead pipe belonging to GULOO WITTOO, and was sentenced to receive eight stripes.—Ahmed Cassum was charged with stealing a brass lamp and a copper pot belonging to Pathoo, woman, and was sentenced to receive ten stripes.—Nuggur Hurry, a reputed thief, was sentenced to receive eight stripes for stealing four pieces of wearing apparel, the property of Deepchund Cuppoorchund.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—14TH OCT.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

ASSAULT.—Rowjee Ragoo was charged with committing an assault against the person of Jeegee, woman, and was fined five rupees, or, in default of payment, to suffer ten days' imprisonment.

THEFTS.—Chunapa Hunmunta was charged with stealing a fowl belonging to Mawjee Ahmed, and was sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment.—Rama Bheema was convicted of stealing ten rupees in cash, two pieces of wearing apparel, and a piece of matting the property of Sulliman Abram, and sentenced to receive twelve stripes.—Rowjee Mahadoo was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment on a charge of stealing a rupee belonging to Garoo, woman.

RANGOON.

UNDER Section 3 of Act XI. of 1865, the Governor General in Council has sanctioned the establishment of a Court of Small Causes in the City of Rangoon for the hearing of suits cognizable by such Courts under the provisions of the said Act.

Under Section 7, the jurisdiction of the said Court is extended, in suits of the nature described in Section 6, to an amount not exceeding one thousand rupees. The territorial jurisdiction of the Court will be co-extensive with that of the existing Small Cause Court jurisdiction of the Recorder's Court at Rangoon.

IMPERTINENCE!

THE inauguration of the Exhibition at Simla, like that at Ootacamund, seems to have been celebrated with great *eclat*. We are curious to learn what works of Fine Art were exhibited at the former. The Ootacamund Industrial Exhibition is a most practical conception. Could not Madras in the ensuing cold season get up an Exhibition of "Spins," young and old, grave and very gay, blonde and brunette, tall and short, slight and otherwise, fascinating and irresistible, booked and open to engagements? All India would come to see such a show which could not but put prize babies, prize paintings, prize oxen, prize cheroots, into the shade. His Excellency the Governor would make a rarely well qualified president; Sir Barnes Peacock would certainly distinguish himself as a Vice; and Mr. Justice Collett, Mr. R. S. Ellis, and Mr. Goodhart might form themselves into a committee of taste. The prizes might take the form of diamond bracelets, enfolded in marriage certificates. The profits of the Exhibition might be appropriated to the building fund of a theatre such as Madras wants.—*Madras Mail*, Oct. 8.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

MADRAS has furnished what with bated breath we would pronounce to be the most absurd of the many ridiculous cases of contempt of court, which, thanks to Sir Barnes Peacock, have cropped up all over India in the last four months. At Nungambaukum Police Court yesterday afternoon, Major T. G. Smith, presiding, a witness, in a rather interesting trigamy case, was observed to wink two or three times within sixty seconds. The gallant Magistrate told him to be careful, but this made the witness still more nervous, and in the next sixty seconds he blinked some six times. The Court again warned him, but without effect, for by a Dent's double nation repeater, jewelled in twenty-four holes, the clerk noted that the unhappy delinquent winked once every four and a quarter seconds. Major Smith, with solemnity, thereupon said that he would not be doing his duty to the State, did he not mark his sense of the reprehensible demeanour of the witness; but, looking to all the circumstances of the case, and feeling that it was not necessary, this being a first case of the kind in Madras, to punish the man severely, he would simply sentence him to imprisonment with hard labour, on the roads in chains for twenty months, and to pay a fine of Rs. 500, or, in default, to undergo ten months more imprisonment. The unfortunate culprit was at once hand-cuffed, and marched out of Court, winking like mad.—*Madras Mail*, Oct. 8.

THE Viceroy of Egypt has introduced into the Government offices at Cairo a reform for which the clerks in the different departments will not thank him. He has ordered that wooden chairs shall be substituted for the soft-cushioned divans hitherto in use, and has forbidden smoking and coffee-drinking during office hours. To realize the full scope of this innovation, it must be remembered that Egyptian officials were always smoking; and that they slept in peace two-thirds of the day. How they will thrive under the new state of things remains to be seen At present they must feel as if in purgatory. It should be stated that the Viceroy's Ministers have been exempted from the change, the idea being no doubt, that a Cabinet Minister has less need to be wide-awake than other people.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE PAST DECCAN MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "A Fair Field and No Favour" is a puzzle-headed fellow and no mistake. He asks, in his letter in your issue of yesterday, whether I meant to insinuate, because I spoke of his former letter as having a "balance to the wrong side" vein running through it, that he was a defaulter on the Poona meeting. Were I, speaking of the present financial crisis of the country, to say that the finances showed a balance to the wrong side, would it, I would ask "A Fair Field" &c., mean that the Indian Government, with Lord Mayo at its head, contemplated pursuing a course of repudiation?

The absurdity of the suggestion as to having paid starter and handicapper still remains, seeing that your correspondent, taking the "Civis Romanus sum" line and announcing to me what I was already aware of, that he is an officer in Her Majesty's service, declines the responsibilities of the joint offices. I am sorry for his sake to find that his skin is so delicately thin that he cannot stand a little mild chaff.

As regards the Sassoon Cup, as "A Fair Field," &c. is so obstinate in sticking to his opinion about the merits of the handicap, I would like to ask him, were he going, as he says he is not, to continue this correspondence, one question. I trust he will pardon me for saying that I am fully aware as to who he is, and that being the case, I should much like to know, seeing that according to him the Sassoon Cup was such a dead certainty for Aga Khan's stable, why he, your correspondent, was silly enough, in the face of this, to buy a horse, not in the Aga's stable, in the lottery on this race, for a large sum.

If your correspondent will allude as he did to particular instances, where stupid ghorawallas were concerned, it is no answer to my answer for him now to say that he always put his own entries in the entry box himself.

He announces that he is not going to enter into a paper war with me or any other correspondent, and also that he shall not trouble himself to take any notice of any future correspondence on this subject. I commend his prudence, as I conclude he may have seen that possibly he might get the worst of the argument. He says I am "touched on the raw" by his letter, but I am inclined to think that, looking at his letter, and my former one, some people might say that it was "t'other way on," and whilst glad to have your correspondent's assurance that his bile has not been stirred up, I trust for his sake, seeing that the Hyderabad meeting is so near, and that the Bombay meeting is not so very far distant, that it may remain in the same quiescent state in which, according to its owner, it at present is.

Let me give your correspondent one friendly bit of advice. I spoke of his rushing "indignantly" into print; he has most appropriately, in his last letter, substituted the word "madly." He *has* rushed madly into print, and when next he takes it into his head to do battle with pen and ink, I trust, for his own sake, that it will be on a subject with which he is more competent to deal, than with racing, of which, judging from his letters, I should say he knew nothing.

"EVEN TIME."

CHURCH SQUABBLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The legend of the origin of the bat is alike amusing and instructive. Once upon a time the birds of the air fought with the beasts of the field, and from sunrise to sunset, while the battle raged, one creature stood aloof, intending, when the combat ended, to join the victorious army. Jupiter, seeing this, punished the creature, gave it wings, something like a bird with the body of an animal, and sent it disconsolately flying and crawling through the night for all time. Standing apart, and taking note of the very pretty quarrel, or fight, in which the Christians of Bombay are at present engaged, I think I somewhat resemble the bat, though with this vital difference, that I am not awaiting the issue to join the stronger party and so hope to escape ending my melancholy days uplifted by wings, but depressed by the consciousness of cloven hoofs, and a tail. The outburst of Christian feeling which has greeted the publication of the *Indian Church Review*—which after all is little if anything more than *S. Paula* redivivus, and the putting the choir of Trinity Church, Sonapore, into surplices, is very curious to a dispassionate bystander, or rather it would be so if one were not already lamentably familiar with the trivial causes which serve to create polemic squabbles, in which texts and passages of scripture hurled at the head of an opponent like stones from a sling, and personal abuse freely mingled with large hearted and liberal condemnation of everything and everybody outside the squabbler's own party, are the weapons chiefly employed. The miniature storm which has for some days been foaming in the correspondence of your contemporary—and which is the second within the year—seems as unnecessary as it is contemptible. There is room for all: those whom Ritualism, or the imitation of it to which we are treated here, is offensive may, without difficulty, find a Salem to which they can retire, and where they may add to the simple enjoyment of their own unadorned worship the zest of knowing that every Ritualist who is such by taste and education must have his feelings and senses, especially that of hearing, outraged every time he attends a service in any of the so-called Ritualistic Churches of Bombay. The High Church party in its turn can always have the pleasure of feeling that, caricatured as the ritual at which it aims must needs be here, it is spared some of the ecclesiastical degradation which falls to the lot of those less ambitious, and now that it has a newspaper in its service, it can grind on its own organ hymns to its praise, or to the condemnation of others, so that, as far as an outsider can see, there is nothing left to quarrel about. From a mundane point of view, one not acknowledged by the disputants, it seems impolitic to dispute on such subjects in such spirit out here in India, where one would think Christians of all sorts should be content to overlook immaterial differences that they might present an unbroken front to the heathenism which (however little some may be disposed to go amissionarying) all must heartily condemn.

There are many difficulties in the way of the Ritualists in India. At home clergymen are rife, and if part of a congregation object to a priest with a rough bass voice, it may probably find one in a neighbouring church who has a "sweet tenor." Churches are many too, bell rings to bell, and chime answers chime, and by a finely gradated scale the fastidious Christian may rise to ritualistic heights undreamed of in Bombay or sink to evangelical depths lower than the deepest attainable here. But this prodigal luxury of ecclesiastical entertainment is peculiar to the West. In the East churches and Christians are few; for one man who bows his head at the Holy Name there are thousands who shout and dance in honour of Krishna, and for ten who worship the most High God there are ten thousand who in detestable orgies and with abominations unutterable defile themselves with idols under every green tree. I have no wish to mount a neutral pulpit and preach tolerance to High and Low. Sermons are not very profitable in their own place, and utterly useless out of it; but if the good people who are now disputing about matters of very minor importance would in some worldly moment just look at the thing from an unchristian point, I fancy they would, if they believe all that they profess, either lay down their religious cudgels or unite to use them against a common foe. But if this be impossible could not each party be content to say to its own members, "Fear not little flock, for it is they Father's good pleasure to give *you* the kingdom, and not go on to deny the possibility," of any one outside ever receiving a similar blessing? There is a third section of English society out here; one that neither seeks to proselytise nor yearns to excommunicate, and though unrepresented in the present controversy, it is still worthy of some consideration. To it the correspondence referred to is very distasteful, and I think it might advantageously be transferred from the columns of a daily newspaper to the pages of "The *Indian Church Review* for the promotion, and in defence, of Church principles." At this early stage it has been seen that Bombay is too small, and too intensely local in its interests to be able to conduct such a discussion fairly, and we have already proof of how quickly it degenerates into personal attacks and reflections. If each party will but add to the virtue it undoubtedly possesses a discreet reticence on matters controversial and a charity towards differences of opinion which shall take the form of silence, I imagine much more good will be done by both.—Yours, &c., PORTIA.

Bombay, 13th October.

VESSEL LOST.

(*Englishman*, Oct 11.)

THE *Telegraph Gazette* of yesterday had the following:—

"Ship Orient on her way down, being aground, sunk in the Jellingham Channel. No particulars can be given regarding the loss of lives, but it has been observed that a chote row? Boat and Challenge SV were in attendance."

The Orient cleared on the morning of the 9th instant with a cargo of about 270 tons of linseed, 700 tons of cotton, 250 tons of jute, and some small quantity of general cargo.

Her registered tonnage was 974 tons; she was commanded by Captain J. Hamilton, and her crew consisted about 25 men. She carried passengers.

A STORM IN BENGAL.

THE *Indian Daily News* of last Monday says—"The prediction, that there would be organic and atmospheric agitation on account of the perigee of both sun and moon, alluded to the 5th October, Tuesday. That day, however, passed very calmly, but on Thursday evening, there was heavy rain and gusts of winds—the tail-end of a cyclone. Captain Saxby, who started the rumour of something dreadful on the 5th, ought to be grateful that something did occur, at Calcutta at least, on the 7th. The two pavilions on the maidan are down; the magical was magically struck—the other blown down; both, however, will soon be up again. The cyclone appears to have been felt severely at Saugor Island. The usual telegraphic reports were not received yesterday."

THE *Englishman* of the same date understands "that the storm of 7th instant made itself felt at Patna, an unusual distance from the sea board. We shall wait with some anxiety for the reports as to the progress of the storm, and especially for any news which may tend to throw light on its origin. Considering the time that a storm takes to travel up the Bay, and that Captain Saxby spoke of the disturbance as commencing on or near the equator, it certainly looks as if he were right and his opponents wrong. If the bad weather has extended to the south of the equator as it has undoubtedly done to the north, the fulfilment of Captain Saxby's prediction will be a heavy blow to the theory defended by Mr. H. F. Blanford. We dismiss the point of an unusually high tide as Calcutta was evidently removed from the influence of the storm-wave." Our contemporary has also a report of a storm at Arrah on the evening of the 8th.

BURMESE TYRANNY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—The following is a statement of facts which I place at your disposal:—

Born at Cologne, I am by profession a geologist.

At the end of last March, I was engaged for three years by the King of Burmah, as superintendent of all his mines. He sent me first, at the end of April, to the ruby mines at Mandalay, eight Burmese miles (16 English miles) from Medea. Thus, I was appointed as the superior of the former Governor of the works, who is known by the title of Maravoon, and who before my advent was able to peculate to any extent he pleased, as there was no control whatever exercised over him. My appointment was accordingly so irksome to him, as it put a stop to his robberies, that before I had been two months at the works he had intrigued with the Burmese workmen, the greatest part of whom were soldiers of the King's Guard—and caused them to refuse work. I therefore sent them up for punishment, when a revolution took place, and four hundred, armed with spears, bamboos, and big stones came to my house on the 11th July, with the announced intention of killing me. My house, a bungalow, was situated by the powder magazine—which was constructed of bamboos. I took the precaution of bringing the powder into my house, and when the natives began to attack it at 9 o'clock at night with a volley of stones, I shot at them from the open door, unaided except by my interpreter who loaded my guns as I discharged them. I had six guns and a revolver. I don't know how many I killed, but the attack continued at intervals during two days. When they perceived that they could not effect their purpose, they wrote to the King that I had set fire to the powder magazine, and that I had been shooting and killing the natives. I may state that three days previous to the attack a large conflagration took place, originating in a house close to the powder magazine, by which twenty houses were destroyed. As many of the Burmese suffered great loss by this I had assisted them with presents of clothes, rice, and money.

Upon receipt of this accusatory letter the King sent a special messenger to summon me to Mandalay. Not being a British subject, and therefore afraid that the King would kill me if I went, I remained at the mines. Two days after this I managed to quiet the people, and induce them to go to work for one day, when the Maravoon again incited them to insurrection, and in my temporary absence from home (I had gone to see the mines) they again attacked my house and succeeded in possessing themselves of all my fire-arms and ammunition. When I returned and discovered that all my arms had been abstracted, and found some three hundred natives surrounding the house with murderous intent, I seized a great knife from one of them, sprung from my pony, and fought or rather fenced my way into the house. The house was empty, I think they had been afraid to remain inside, as some of the King's property was there, and the ringleaders anticipated robberies.

They, however, when I was inside, pulled down the walls, entered and caught me. They took me out and beat me with sticks and knives till I was half dead they then crucified me, tying my feet together and binding my out-stretched arms to a horizontal bar so that my feet were a foot or more from the ground. Thus I remained from 12 o'clock till one o'clock, under the burning sun, the bands with which I was tied cutting through the skin deep into my flesh. They then took me down from the cross and having forced me to give up all the King's and my own property, they endeavoured to tie me on to my pony and take me into Mandalay. However, representing that I should die thus, I persuaded them to allow me to ride untied among the ringleaders who were going to escort me. When we got a little way on the road, I urged the pony suddenly on and soon left them behind, pursuing me and shouting murderously. Some labourers from the paddy fields endeavoured to stop me, when I seized a stick from one of them and fought my way through. Thus riding by indirect routes I arrived at Mandalay at 4 o'clock next morning (15th July) and going straight to the palace, I demanded satisfaction from the King.

Being ignorant of the language and unable to make myself understood, the King ordered me to wait till the Kalawoon (the King's interpreter) Mr. Manook arrived. Before he came, the chief minister summoned me at 8 o'clock to his office, and telling me that I had committed great offences, that the evidence of three hundred men was unanimous against me, ordered me to be put in jail. Having no witness and not being a British subject I was helpless, and was imprisoned with a hundred and fifty malefactors in so small a room that we were absolutely touching one another. I had heavy fetters attached by a ring to my feet. The heat and stench were fearful.

On the day previously, the King had sent two of my friends (Paul and Peter Camaratta) to the mines to assure me of my safety if I came to Mandalay. They however arrived after I had left, and hearing of my departure, they returned to Mandalay, and at 8 o'clock in the evening they came to the prison and told me that they with other European gentlemen were going to the King to obtain my freedom. A numerously signed petition was presented to the King and he disclaimed any knowledge of my incarceration and immediately ordered my release. This order was presented by the Messrs Camaratta to the Chief Minister, who disregarding it said that I must still remain imprisoned for four days longer. And there I remained for five mortal days in the most horrible torture. When I was released I remained a fortnight in Mandalay recovering my strength, after which the King sent four officers with me to the mines to get my property. Much had been stolen, for which the King had me reimbursed by the overseer of the workmen to the amount of Rs. 454. The King then in order to compensate me for the illusage I had suffered, sent me to the silver mines at Secca-Down where I remained six weeks, but the climate was so bad that out of seventy workmen I lost 18 by fever, who died with blood gushing from the nose and mouth.

At last two officers were sent to order me to inspect certain subterranean passages. There I found so many venemous serpents and no minerals that I came to the conclusion that the King and his ministers wished to kill me and thus prevent my return to British territory, where they supposed the report of such vast wealth as Ijhad discovered would lead to an invasion.

On the last day of August, while riding, my horse fell and I was much hurt by the accident, so I returned to Mandalay. The minister wanted to send me back, but as I refused to go, he accused me of throwing a stone at a man and of thereby killing him. I therefore confronted him with the labourers, who one and all denied it: various other charges were made against me which my workmen all declared to be untrue. Then he gave me my dismissal, which I accepted and asked for my salary for the past two months. Rs. 1,200 and Rs. 1,500 passage money. This he refused to pay me and gave me only Rs. 100, to which Messrs. Williams and Batcher can bear testimony. From that moment I fell unaccountably sick, and everything I took to eat or drink from my servant I vomited, whereas when I eat from the table of an European lady I was quite well. This made me suspect that my servant was bribed to poison me, so on the 13th September I left Mandalay for Rangoon, and from thence I arrived in Calcutta by the *Arabia* on the 2nd instant.

This is but an outline of the tyrannies exercised over me and the sufferings I endured while in Burmah.

W. BREDEMEYER,
Geologist.

UNSEASONABLE.—The too prevalent habit of sleeping in church is the occasion of many queer incidents. A well known City man lately fell asleep in a country church. He was finally disturbed by the touch of a contribution box in the hands of one of the churchwardens, who was making a collection; but, without opening his eyes the sleeper ejaculated "Season!" and sunk back to resume his nap. It is unnecessary to say that he was a season-ticket holder on one of the suburban railways.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

DISCUSSION ON THE COTTON FRAUDS BILL.

ON Wednesday, a special general meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce was held in the Chamber to consider the Cotton Frauds Bill now before the Legislative Council. There was a good attendance of members, presided over by Mr. H. E. Astley, chairman of the Chamber. Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee was present, probably on behalf of the Bombay Association.

The Secretary having read the advertisement convening the meeting,

The Chairman said the meeting had been called to consider the provisions of the new Cotton Frauds Bill at present before the Legislative Council, which had already passed through Committee, and awaited only the third reading, which was fixed for Monday next. He feared the time at the disposal of the Chamber was very short; but the Committee of the Chamber had taken the first opportunity of meeting and applying for copies of the bill, which had been distributed amongst the members of the Chamber. He hoped sufficient time had been given to enable members to give a full expression of their opinions will regard to the different clauses of the bill, and he should now be happy to listen to any proposals which any member had to make with regard to the bill.

Mr. Kittredge (of Stearns, Hobart, and Co.), moved the following resolution:—

"Resolved, that this Chamber considers the Bill 4 of 1869, as amended in Council October 4th, on the subject of Cotton Frauds, unnecessary, and calculated to injure the interests of trade."

Mr. Kittredge in supporting his motion said—Mr. Chairman, before going into the matter of this bill and directly into the matter of the motion which I have made, I think there should be a correction made which has been brought to my attention by the honourable Mr. Campbell with regard to the letter, or manifesto if we may call it so, of the Committee of the Chamber which appeared in the two Bombay journals of October 8th. According to the report in the newspapers, one would suppose from the insertion of our letter which was addressed to the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis in May or June last, that the succeeding remarks of His Excellency the Governor referred to that letter. These remarks were in a great measure disagreeable, and in reality referred to a petition of native merchants, and I think it right it should be understood that that letter should not have appeared. It was not read before the Council; it was only considered in the Select Committee; and the remarks which, according to the reports, were apparently made with regard to the letter were really made with respect to the petition of the native merchants. I make these remarks because Mr. Campbell has called my attention to it in a private letter, and states, as is true, that it gives one a very wrong impression.

The Chairman—I think the *Bombay Gazette* explained that on the following day.

Mr. Kittredge—That may be, but I did not know that. I did not notice the explanation. I wish also to call attention to—and I think we should notice them before entering directly into the discussion of this bill—the insinuations, or if we may so call them the attacks made on this Chamber by His Excellency the Governor and the Hon'ble Mr. Campbell. In his speech, as it appears in the papers of the 8th October, the Hon'ble Mr. Campbell said—

"The Hon'ble Mr. Tucker had read a portion of the report of the Chamber of Commerce. Since the hon'ble gentleman had introduced the subject he (Mr. Campbell) was sorry to say that he should have to point out that the Chamber had been vacillating and undecided on the question."

On the same day His Excellency the Governor is reported to have said—

"The obvious remark, he thought, which would be made to the observations that had fallen from the Chamber of Commerce would be this,—that the opinions of the Chamber of Commerce were singularly fluctuating and singularly inconsistent; and it was very easy to see why it should be so, for the members of the Chamber were constantly changing, and as the members changed, so did the opinions of the Chamber."

Now, Sir, I do not think that such attacks upon this Chamber should be passed to-day without some protest from us. One would suppose from the remarks of His Excellency the Governor that he had a Council which was permanent, or in some respects permanent; but what are the facts? I have had the curiosity to look through the changes made in the Council, and, taking only the names of the members as they appear in the calendars, I find that since the bill was originally introduced in 1863 there have been 37 members of Council whose names have appeared, besides the intermediate ones that would not be in the calendars; and with the exception of the Governor himself, it appears his Council has changed completely every two years; and furthermore, since this bill was introduced in January of this year, 5 out of the 12 members who voted on this measure have been appointed by the Governor. It does seem very strange that with such a changing Council His Excellency should attack us, and consider our opinions as being "singularly fluctuating and singularly inconsistent," and that when his Council has changed so often, and since, so many changes have been introduced after the second reading. The Hon'ble Colonel Marriott, in his introductory speech, which appears in the papers of 28th September, said—

"Since the bill had been introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis and read a first time, there had been considerable changes in the members of the Council, as well as in the details of the measure; it would perhaps therefore be convenient if he showed the derivation of the measure by stating the essential provisions of the existing law, and the alleged defects therein, and the changes and additions proposed by the bill."

Now, as to the opinions of this Chamber being vacillating, I say decidedly they are not. It is true, if we take the opinions of one member in 1863 and compare them with those of another member in 1869 they may apparently have been somewhat vacillating; but the fact is this—in 1863 we had to deal with a special case. We had the American war bursting suddenly on us, and in Bombay there was a tremendous demand for cotton: we had not cotton to supply the demand, and every possible means were tried to get cotton and everything that would pass for cotton, and there was a great deal of fraud and adulteration; and the fact is the Chamber brought this forward as a special case, and asked for special legislation in consequence of the special circumstances. We did not ask for permanent regulations, but for special legislation. But as time has gone on, what has been the opinion of the members? We have seen that the old Act was a failure and of no use, and in consequence, in 1869, when they bring forward another bill, we all say we don't want a bill. I say there is no vacillation in that. But let us consider the present bill. Has there been no vacillation in the Council of H. E. the Governor since the extraordinary provisions of this bill were brought forward? Immediately the bill was brought forward a special meeting of the select committee was held; associated with them were Mr. Brown and Mr. Campbell; and at that meeting a resolution was passed directly opposed to the bill, and to that we have adhered up to the present time, with the exception of Mr. Campbell, who accuses this Chamber of vacillation and inconsistency. But how has Mr. Campbell acted? When the bill was introduced he opposed it; he was in the select committee of the Chamber which opposed the bill, and also in that of the Legislative Council which opposed it; and six months after he opposed the bill he veers round and supports it! The only member who vacillates at all is Mr. Campbell, the member who accuses us. Mr. Campbell has made a complete somersault within six months, and has been "singularly fluctuating and singularly inconsistent." I do not think that should be allowed to pass in the journals without some protest from us, for I think the accusation is entirely unjust and unfounded. (Hear, hear.) Now, what is the history of this bill? We all, at least most of us, know that the bill was introduced in January 1869 by Mr. Ellis, who took the first opportunity, before even the first reading of the bill, to deny the parentage of the little child, and to state that he only brought it forward as a favour. We all know it was brought forward for H. E. the Governor. It was not the Council's bill, but we know it is the Governor's bill, which he is forcing through the Council, as I have the means of proving afterwards. After Mr. Ellis ignored the bill we all supposed it would die a natural death. Nothing was done for months, and finally a select committee was appointed—a consultation of physicians was held to see what could be done with the child; and nothing more was heard of it till the latter part of September, when the child again appears, and, there being no father to take it in hand, H. E. the Governor fosters it, the Hon'ble Mr. Campbell acts as godfather, and that is how it appears before us now. And Mr. Campbell congratulates us that this bill is taken up by Government! It seems to me, gentleman, like a poor-house being congratulated on taking up a child that nobody else would father. But under the fostering care of Government the bill has grown from a bill of 24 sections to one of 37 sections—in fact, it is half as big again as when the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis had the baby on his lap and denied having anything whatever to do with it—swore he was not the father. (Laughter.) In coming to the bill itself it should be understood that we consider that Act IX. of 1863, the original Act, is inoperative, is ineffectual, and that it is of use only for one purpose, and that is, to provide a livelihood for half a dozen or a dozen men who wish to earn their bread by looking into other people's concerns—in fact, as naughty little boys would say, by sticking their noses into other people's affairs. As far as the prevention of fraud is concerned, I think it will be universally acknowledged that Act IX. of 1863 is entirely useless; but H. E. the Governor says in his speech, in reply to Mr. White, that he thinks there is a strong feeling in favour of Act IX of 1863. He says—I quote from the report on September 29—

"Now, so far from the legislation having been imperative, the universal testimony of merchants and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the merchants and brokers of England—those of London, Liverpool, Manchester, and Glasgow—contradicted him, for their unanimous verdict had been that the greatest benefit has been derived from the legislation of 1863."

Well, Mr. Chairman, I would ask you what then is the use of this bill? If we have the unanimous verdict of the whole world that the bill of 1863 has been of such invaluable assistance, what do we want this bill for? Why does H. E. the Governor bring it forward by his friends and try to force it down our throats if this old Act has been so effectual? But I think he will see—I hope he will see—by the result of this meeting to-day, that merchants, especially the merchants of Bombay, are not so unanimous in favour of this or any other Act as he supposes. Besides, I am really amused that he brings in Manchester. Really, of all other places in the world, why bring forward Manchester? Why don't the people of Manchester show us an example by bringing in a mildew bill? Is there any more harm in mixing cotton with dust and stones than in mixing it with flour? Is there not as much harm in putting cotton out in the dew and in mixing it with chunam, that it may weigh well? Why, the fraud perpetrated in Manchester is infinitely more culpable than anything done here, for there men ought to know how to act honestly and to know what is right; but the fact is a man cannot buy goods there without the probability that they will be mildewed and full of chunam. I have in my hand a report of a case decided a short time ago in which it was actually proved in court that 15 per cent. of the weight of the goods was chunam. Manchester forsooth! I think we have heard enough to show that Manchester is not a place to come forward and urge on us a cotton frauds bill, seeing the frauds they continue to practise on us are worse than any done in this country. Why do they not bring in such a bill as this to put down these practices in England? Why, simply because there they cannot do it—because it is contrary to the spirit of the age. A man would be condemned at once for attempting to force such a bill as this on any community. Now, taking the bill itself, I think you must confess, if you take the principles of the bill itself, that it is most admirably drawn. I have gone through it and compared it with the previous bill, and with the recommendations of the Chamber and those of the Select Committee, and I would say that for the purposes for which this bill is to be passed it is most admirably drawn up. The bill, it seems to me, would touch the guilty and allow the innocent to go by. For instance, section 2 says we must not mix cotton; then section 5 says we must not sell mixed cotton; and section 23 tells how we are to press it. Nobody must mix cotton, nobody must sell mixed cotton, but still there are carefully drawn-up clauses how we are to press it when it is mixed! The promoters have avoided a great many of the objections we had against the first bill; there is no danger of our going to chowkey now as there was in the first bill, and the provisions of this bill will protect the innocent and come down on the guilty. Now, there are two principles which we ought to consider—two distinct principles. The one principle of the bill is what I would call Government interference with trade; the other principle is that with reference to using the funds of this bill for the better promotion of the cotton interest—the improvement of cotton. These two are the points in this bill which we must consider. Now, first with regard to Government interference. I call it Government interference, for I consider it is not free trade, and it is my opinion that Government have no right to interfere. I must say I think that is a question on which gentlemen may have opinions of their own, and it is not at all necessary for members to agree with me on that matter. There may be some members who honestly think that it is for the interests of the country and the cotton trade that Government should interfere, but that is a point on which I have a very strong, decided opinion—that Government have no right whatever to interfere, and that it is against the interests of the trade that they should do so. Now, Mr. Chairman, we have had this Government interference with trade, in the first place, because past legislation has been entirely ineffectual. It is not worth while going to the first reading, but when the bill was brought forward by Colonel Marriott for the second reading he took occasion to say—

"The bill was only an amendment of the legislation of forty years—an amendment of the original regulation, Act III. of 1829."

Now, Mr. Chairman, I appeal to the members of this Chamber whether it is an argument in favour of this bill that they have been legislating on it for forty years and are no better off now than when they began? It is brought forward as an argument in favour of this bill that there had been such a law in the year 1829, a year when the law was such in England that if a boy had stolen half a crown he could be hanged—in 1825 it was so at all events, and I don't think it was repealed in 1829. Now if we are to have such an argument as that in favour of this bill—that the law existed at a time when we had no telegraphs, railways, nor other improved means of communication—why, I think it is the most complete argument against the promoters of this bill. They have been legislating for forty years, and are no better off now than when they began. Is there any stronger argument that it is useless than the fact that in 1829 they began this legislation—they have continued it for forty years, and it has done no good whatever? Then the second reason why I oppose this bill is, that it is entirely unnecessary. I say it is unnecessary, for we have seen from the experience of past years that in those districts where this bill has not been in operation we have had the very best cotton. For instance, in Oomrawuttee. I think it will be generally acknowledged that our best cotton comes from Oomrawuttee. There we have no cotton bill, but we have the law exercised and carried into operation by the Cotton Commissioner and the civil authorities. With regard to this, H. E. the Governor says, in replying to the Hon'ble Mr. White, the Advocate General—

"But was the Advocate General aware that in the districts of which he spoke there existed more repressing rules and regulations of the parties in the district he spoke of were armed with more restrictive and oppressive powers than any in the bill now before the Council? The only difference they had was this: here they had to obtain those powers from the Legislature, and in the Council the matter was carefully discussed, and there might be opposition more or less reasonable urged against those powers, whereas the bye-laws affecting those particular parts where cotton was stored or placed upon the railway were enacted by the will of the Government, and the consequence was, that it was very much easier to act efficiently and effectually in the Central Provinces than they unhappily found it in Bombay."

Unhappily, mind you! The Governor don't like the position. He would like to have his own way, like the Pope—he would like to have the same rules as in the districts applied in Bombay. But you will see from the acknowledgment of H. E. the Governor that he cannot deny the statement that Oomrawuttee cotton was the best—that cotton thrived better there than in the districts where there was no law of this kind. But he says a deal of zoolum is practised there. That was the effect of it—that Mr. Rivett-Carnac exercised zoolum. But if he does exercise zoolum there—if he can carry out the principles of this bill without its restrictions on the trade—if there is something in the law which gives the civil servants—men who come out here in early age—who spend their lives among the people of the country—who are put to the best school in the world to learn legislation and administration—if the law gives these servants, men of the best families, gentlemen whom we are ready to trust, the means of grappling with the cotton trade, then why does the Governor interfere with the law? why does he take the matter into his own hands and try to pass such a bill as this? If it can be done in Oomrawuttee, can it not be done in Broach and Dharwar as well? Talk about zoolum! Is it not likely that under this bill we will have zoolum, and the most abominable zoolum that we can think of? And to whom is power given under this bill? Not to the civil servants, who are brought up to the law, but to cheap men at Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 a month, who are to go about prying into other people's affairs. (A laugh.) If we are to have zoolum, let the power be given to the Civil Service, and not to such men as this bill will appoint. I think, Mr. Chairman, that that answers the question so far as the necessity of the bill goes, excepting with regard to us merchants. Now I think that from our experience for the last six years there will be no difference of opinion upon this point—that we merchants, as merchants, do not require this bill. I think it will be generally acknowledged that we have the means of protecting ourselves against every fraud against which the penal legislation of the country does not give us protection—that we

genous cotton is largely mixed; and what mixing there is, is easily explained. Any one who has been in Dharwar and gone over the fields when the pods were beginning to ripen could see the two varieties growing side by side—and is it right to blame the ryot because he cannot separate the two? As to the other clauses in the bill, I will only give my opinion that if they are attempted to be stringently carried out they can only end in giving all sorts of petty annoyance and inconvenience to the trade. With reference to my friend Mr. Kittredge's remarks in proposing this motion, I must not be held as endorsing some of them with regard to the mode in which the bill has been passed through the Council. I don't think it is for us to consider who voted for and against the bill and to try and fancy their reasons for doing so. I think all we have to do is to give our own opinion on it. I think, too, my friend has rather mistaken the intended object of the bill. It is not so much to punish frauds as to effect an improvement on the quality of the cotton. For that reason, of course, it cannot be compared with a bill against mill-chewing or any similar act of adulteration, and I think we should therefore look on it in a quite peculiar light as standing by itself. As to the fees on cotton I don't think that is a very serious matter. If the bill is really to do any good, I don't think there is any objection to the fees, except in so far as principle goes. It is certainly objectionable to tax any produce which is competing with the produce of other countries, but the tax is a very trifling one, and the trade is able to stand it; and if it is really to do any good, I don't see any objection to it. But if this fund is to be levied for improvements, I quite concur with the remarks made by my friend that it should be in the hands of Government, and not be put into the hands of men over whom no sufficient control is kept. Mr. Graham then concluded by seconding the resolution.

Mr. W. Nicol (of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.) then moved the following amendment :—

"That the cotton bill, which has been under the consideration of this Chamber, though more stringent in several of its provisions than appears to be desirable, yet having regard to the serious evils of fraud and adulteration prevailing in the cotton trade, with which the existing Cotton Frauds Act has been found powerless to cope, the Chamber is of opinion that, judging from the experience of the past, only a stringent Act will suppress the evils so much complained of, and hereby resolves to memorialize the Legislative Council to pass the bill."

He said—In spite of what Mr. Kittredge and Mr. Graham have said, I suppose there are not many members of this Chamber who are not of opinion that special legislation is required for the protection of the cotton trade. Such being the case, it is incumbent on this Chamber to give its support to any measure calculated to attain that object and to construe liberally the acts and intentions of those who seek to benefit the cotton interest in this presidency. Any measure that may be brought forward ought to be considered as one affecting the general community. It ought not to be looked upon as affecting beneficially one interest and being inconvenient or annoying to another interest, but it ought to be looked upon as one affecting the general interest of the country, and considered accordingly. I was rather surprised to hear Mr. Kittredge say that he considered Act IX. of 1863 had been useless. I certainly think that Act IX. of 1863 has been productive of much good. I don't mean to attribute all the good that has resulted to the cotton trade to legislation. A great deal is due, no doubt, to the opening up of the country, the establishing of markets, and of buying agencies being established by which the ryots are brought into contact with the buying agents, and find out what cotton is best liked, and for which they can get the best price. But I hold that Act IX. of 1863 has been productive of much good. Since the introduction of that Act, I think I am right in saying—though I was not here for some years after it was introduced—that the cotton frauds have greatly diminished, but that after some five or six years it has been found ineffectual to punish and prevent fraud; and it is to supply the deficiency in this respect that the present Act has been brought forward by the Legislative Council. It has been thought by men who have had considerable experience in the working of the existing Act that Act IV. will remedy these evils, and it believes those for whose benefit the new Act has been introduced to consider it dispassionately and decide upon its merits. Great objection is taken to this new Act in consequence of the leaving out of the words "fraudulently and dishonestly" in section 2, before the words about mixing cotton of different varieties, and it is thought by some—I believe by Europeans as well as by natives, but by natives especially—that the leaving out of these words will render any man who has adulterated or mixed cotton in his possession liable to punishment. I must say I do not see that at all. The section says distinctly that whoever adulterates or deteriorates cotton by mixing is punishable; but people who have adulterated cotton in their possession cannot be punished by this Act. Adulteration is an evil that must be put down by a strong hand, and there is no surer way of accomplishing that than by making the act of adulteration or mixing a penal offence. Let it be well known throughout the country, tom-tomed throughout the districts, that the act of mixing or adulterating cotton is a penal offence, and we shall very soon find the practice discontinued. It may happen, however, that cotton sent to press—a merchant in Bombay for instance may have in a parcel of 100 bales sent to press one bale of adulterated cotton, and if an inspector did his duty under this section properly he would say to the merchant that he was guilty of an offence of mixing, although the merchant may have done so unwittingly. Therefore I think it would be well to petition Government to put in a proviso at the end of this section, giving the magistrate power to forgive the offender provided he is satisfied he had no guilty knowledge. I do not intend to go through all the sections of this bill. I believe it has been carefully drawn up by Mr. Campbell, assisted by the Governor and Colonel Marriott, and I believe it has been brought forward with the sole object of improving the quality of the cotton shipped from this market. There is one remark I would make on section 2, and that is as to the phrase "exotic and indigenous cotton." I don't think the word "exotic" is sufficiently definite. The word means a plant introduced from a foreign country. Well, cotton brought from China and mixed with cotton in this country, of course, would be exotic.

Mr. Kittredge—But that is not exotic. It must be grown in this country from foreign seed. According to the bill you can take Chinese cotton and mix it if it is not grown here. There are some very singular things in the bill. (Laughter.)

Mr. Nicol—I do not know what you mean. Exotic means introduced from a foreign country, and if cotton is introduced from China it is exotic cotton.

Mr. Kittredge—Here is Webster's Dictionary, and it is confirmed by an English authority, so I think you will be willing to take it. Exotic is defined as a plant, shrub, or tree not native; a plant introduced from a foreign country.

Mr. Nicol—Well, then, cotton introduced from China is exotic.

Kittredge—But it must be a plant.

Quimpert—Where is China cotton grown in

Nicol—I am not saying there is any here, but likely.

Kittredge—I suppose the word means that it planted in this country. It seems to me the meanotic is foreign, and according to that you are But I always supposed that an exotic plant was duced into a country and grown in that country, merely being introduced would not make it an exotic plant.

Mr. Nicol proceeded—I quite approve of the establishment of markets for the sale of cotton. I think that if public markets were established, and that in Guzerat and all large cotton-growing districts on lines of railway, where European or Bombay buyers would be brought into contact with the native growers, we could very soon have a very different class of cotton coming from all the districts, and then perhaps it will be quite advisable to do away with any legislation in the matter. But I think these markets ought to be made self-sustaining. Clause 29 says the expenses are to be defrayed out of the revenues arising out of this Act. Probably at first any deficiency might be met out of the revenues of the Act, but in the course of time no doubt the markets would be self-sustaining or could be made so. As to section 30, I think that any surplus which arises out of the fees might very profitably be applied for the introduction of a better seed and the improvement of cultivation, and in doing any other things which may be necessary to improve the cultivation; but I rather hesitate about having in the words "and preparation" of cotton, because if such power were given to Government, they might, as Mr. Kittredge says, experiment on the moneys arising out of this tax. But at the same time, taking the bill as a whole, I think it has been framed carefully, and so as to meet as far as possible the requirements of the case, and I have much pleasure in proposing that the bill as amended on 4th October last, and the resolutions which I have just proposed, be carried.

Mr. Charles Macdonald, of Messrs. Macdonald, Tweedie, and Co.—I rise to second the motion. I think it would have been better in some respects if we had been able to go through the bill section by section, and, as far as possible, got the opinions of members on each section separately. Dealing with the bill as a lump, does not, I think, bring out the opinion of the Chamber so well as if we had gone over the sections separately. Had that been done, no doubt I would have agreed with Mr. Kittredge in many of his objections, but if it comes to a question of Mr. Kittredge's motion, which is not to pass this bill, then I will vote against it. Mr. Kittredge's motion simply throws us back on the bill which now exists, and the question raised by Mr. Kittredge's motion seems to be this—"Will you have the old bill or the new one?" Now I say if I am asked that question I shall say, certainly have the new bill, because in one very essential point, with the omission of the words "fraudulently and dishonestly," the bill is made efficient, where the other is acknowleged to have failed. There may be some difference of opinion as to whether the old Act failed or not, but there does not seem to be any differences of opinion that the new Act is less deficient than the old one. The old bill is deficient in this respect, that if we find a man mixing any cotton, you must go further back and prove his intention. As regards the 2nd clause I would have been glad—and I believe some other members of the Chamber would have been glad—if it could have gone further and defined and prohibited the mixing of other beyond exotic and native cotton—if there had been some means of preventing men from buying good cotton in one district and bad in another, and mixing that cotton in the same yard. I am told that that point was fully and carefully considered by the Council, and that they were unable to arrive at any definition which would have served that purpose. And I could realise the difficulty in which they were placed, for I have tried to come with friends to an understanding as to the definition, and we cannot arrive at what would be a fair and just definition of varieties in which mixing should be prohibited. I agree with Mr. Kittredge that it is not likely that our opinion will hinder the passing of the Act. But we have nothing to do with that. We are here to express how our opinion, and to leave it to the Council to deal with it as they think proper. If we pass an opinion that we would rather have the old Act than the new Act, what would be the result in the coming season?—I think there can be no doubt that we should have a great deal of adulteration of the very worst character. I think that when the natives had it explained that these clauses would not have the preventive effect, and that they could mix as much as they liked, we would have a great deal of mixing and trouble, and some loss, and a serious lowering of the character of Indian cotton in the English markets. Some gentlemen say, "Let it be so, the thing will right itself," Well, I do not deny that the ordinary action of trade will be to bring it right, and that increased communication between the growers and the exporters would right the thing; but a great many of the persons who are growers know very little of the English market, and what little they do know is derived from the very men whose interests are to keep them in the dark. And I say we have not sufficient opportunity of letting them know the state of the Liverpool market and of telling them that it is dirty cotton which lowers the price, and even though we could reach them, we are dealing with a very fluctuating market. I mean to say these men may meet you with the argument, "last year I cleaned my cotton very carefully, and I got a less price than this year when it is dirty," and the middlemen apply this argument and keep the cultivators as far as it suits themselves in the dark. I noted some objections upon different sections, thinking we were to go through them in detail, but I will leave these out. I have only one other remark to make. Mr. Kittredge impressed very strongly upon us that such legislation is contrary to the spirit of the age. Now I quite agree with him; the argument is very true and very sound, but I think it may, in certain instances, be pushed too far. I think in one instance, at any rate, the English Government interfered when it said that chickory and coffee should not be mixed except under certain conditions.

Mr. Kittredge—That was a matter affecting the health of the people—but a very different thing.

Mr. Macdonald—I have no doubt it is different but what I say is that the English Government has seen good reason to interfere with what you would call the free course of trade. Only lately I noticed an article in the *Economist*, particularly with regard to its bearing on this subject. It seems that the English farmers have suffered grievously from adulterated seed being sold in the markets, and have pressed to have some Act passed by which that would be prevented, dealing with it as a special fraud. And the *Economist*, which undeniably is an advocate of free trade, instead of pooh-poohing the idea and saying that it is contrary to the spirit of the times, says it thinks it a very fair case for consideration. I quite agree with Mr. Kittredge on the general principle, but I think it may be pushed too far when we consider the kind of people with whom we are dealing. We are dealing, not with large, but with very small producers, not one man of whom has his own mark and knows that when the cotton gets to Liverpool it will be identified as his, or affect him next year. But it goes to the sowcar and gets all mixed. This question before us at present is simply the old Act or the new, and I second Mr. Nicol's amendment for the new Act rather than for the old.

Mr. Kittredge—Mr. Chairman, may I make a correction?

Mr. James Taylor—No, you cannot speak.

Mr. Kittredge—A correction surely can always be made.

The Chairman—Yes you are allowed to make a correction.

Mr. Kittredge—Mr. Graham misunderstood my remark when I spoke of protesting. I did not mean that we should send in a protest to the Governor and his Council, but that we should refer to it at this meeting amongst ourselves.

The Chairman then asked if any other gentleman had any remarks to make on the subject.

Mr. H. E. Bright (of Messrs. Wallace and Co.) said—It is impossible for me, holding the very strong view I do as to the unadvisability of any bill, and especially of this particular bill, to let the amendment just proposed pass in silence. I have had no desire to touch your feelings or pride by reminding you of the treatment our suggestions have received from the Council. But I think this very bill is in itself so thoroughly unjust and unfair, besides being, I believe, thoroughly inexpedient, that I am sure we ought unanimously to petition the Council, even now at the third reading, to reject it. I say injustice, for it is an exception to all previous legislation of England; an action has been made a crime and is to be punished penally without any necessity of proof of fraud or intention to defraud when that act has been committed. It is true, as somebody has said, that it is exceedingly unlikely that this will affect us personally, but surely we are not here only to consider ourselves, but to see that we do not get mulcted or sent to chowkey, as Mr. Kittredge calls it. We have also to consider our fellow-subjects, Europeans, in the Mofussil, and so far as that goes I believe legislative interposition is unable to touch them and also natives; all these people have to be considered by us more or less. It is not as if our having no power should keep us from protesting against an injustice when we see it committed. And it is an unfairness that a special branch of the export trade should be forced to pay a fee for the support of things which are certainly advantageous to the landlord, which is the State, the general public, and the ryots, and for which, therefore, the general public ought to pay. That any special trade should be made to pay for that seems to me most unjust and most unfair. As far as I see they might just as well make us pay a special fee on the grain trade, or on any trade they like, for building wells in the Mofussil, or for building new Government offices on the Esplanade. Now, as to the expediency of the bill, it seems to me that the whole system is like killing the goose from which they ought to get their golden eggs. The cotton trade is almost the only support of this presidency, and yet it is a trade they are doing their very utmost to strangle. Mr. Graham spoke of the lightness of the 4 anna fee, but that to many of us will be ½ per cent. on our business. Last year the income was over 3½ laks. That perhaps may be a trifling tax which we do not feel; but it is not only the 4 annas—we have to pay the Certificate Tax, which is another trifling tax perhaps, and we shall have to pay an increased rate for pressings. It is impossible to believe that any press company will undertake the great exertion of keeping this registration book which the Act requires, and make themselves liable to a fine of Rs. 100 by a mistake of their clerk, without making an extra charge for their responsibility and liability. But even that is not all. Even from the time the cotton is picked to the time when it is shipped it is to be subject to espionage and to a series of extortions; and in this trade, the only one we have to live by, the cotton is to be pulled and torn to pieces before we get it shipped. This I say is most inexpedient. L et Government at its own expense inaugurate markets, and improve the cultivation, and introduce new gins if they like, but why the trade should be taxed in this way without any chance of receiving any benefit—so far as I can see it will only do harm—I for my part am at a loss to conceive.

Mr. R. E. Bickerdike (of Messrs. Knoop and Co.) said—I find myself between two totally different opinions. One resolution rejects the bills entirely, and looks upon them as obstructive to trade, and the next resolution ask us to approve this measure as its is now before the Council. With neither of these views do I agree, and I beg to propose the following —

"That the Chamber recognises the advisability of passing a new cotton bill, but cannot approve of the bill now before the Council in all its details: and that a special committee of the Chamber be appointed to revise it with a view to a relaxation of some of the more objectionable clauses."

We have been furnished by Mr. Kittredge with a very elaborate history and explanation of the cotton bill as it has been brought forward from time to time before the Legislative Council, and we ought to be much obliged to him for refreshing our memories as to what has been done. But with regard to the interference of Government, I am, for my own part, fully persuaded that that is not only advisable but necessary, and especially in this country. You must take into consideration the peculiar position Government occupies with regard to the natives of this country, and you must take into consideration the peculiar character of the people of this country, and especially of those engaged in the cultivation of cotton. We know they are men of the greatest ignorance, and men who are wedded to old, ancient, and useless prejudices and customs, and that they stick to these in spite almost of everything that can be done. These are the men who have in their hands one of the most important staples which this country, or at least this presidency, produces; and I say the Government ought to interfere in a question of this sort; and more than that, it is not the ryot or the merchant who exports the cotton who chiefly do anything to deteriorate the character of the cotton, but it is the great class of middlemen who are engaged in buying, and in whose hands the cotton is from the time it leaves the ryot till it comes to Bombay—that is the class of men who seem to take dishonesty to be their best policy, and the cotton suffers more from them than from anything else. It is very difficult to reach these men in any ordinary way, and I think in this country these two things, the improvement of cotton cultivation and the Cotton Frauds Act, may be well brought together. I conceive Government would be well justified in taking every means in their power to improve the cultivation of cotton, and that they should also devote a deal of attention in trying to get that cotton after its production brought to the port of export in as pure a state as when it is grown. And there is the difficulty. But, gentlemen, looking to the bill as it is now, I fully agree that it is an improvement on the old bill. The old bill failed because it was not strict enough. It failed because no inspector could prove when he brought a man up that he had done this act or the other fraudulently and dishonestly. That bill was of course in reality a dead letter after the first year—after the natives got to know the character of the bill and when they could walk through it—and I am of opinion that no bill would be of use unless it is stringent and ample and grasps the subject fully and entirely. But at the same time I must say I am not of opinion that a bill of this kind need necessarily be oppressive. I do not think the Government officials who will be appointed to act under this bill, who will be subject to the overlooking of the collectors, will be found to act the part of oppressors to the extent at any rate that has been anticipated by Mr. Kittredge. They will have their living to make out of the bill—(Mr. Kittredge—Hear, hear)—and they will have to ensure that they be kept on,—(laughter)—and they will know they will be watched as carefully as any one else. Now, on the principle that Government should commence with cotton from the time of its growth, it appears to me that moreattention ought to be paid to it at that stage and at its early details than afterwards; and this bill seems to fail in the parts which affect the earlier stages of the cotton; and it seems also to be considerably clogged and tied up with all sorts of petty regulations, and when the cotton comes to be screwed and pressed, it appears to be hampered at the time when everybody wants to do the thing as quickly as possible. To be more particular as to the reasons for which I object to this bill, I would refer to a few clauses. The first clause of any importance is No. I. That says—

"Whoever adulterates or deteriorates cotton by mixing therewith any seed, dirt, stones, or other foreign matter, or by mixing cleaned with uncleaned cotton commonly called cuppas; and whoever mixes cotton of different varieties, that is to say, exotic and indigenous cotton, or old with new cotton, that is, cotton of the growth of different seasons, and whoever exposes cotton to dew with the object of increasing its weight, or by any other means fraudulently or dishonestly increases or attempts to increase its weight, shall for a first offence be punishable."

Now, this first paragraph is a very important one, and so is the next one. Of course it leaves out the words "fraudulently and dishonestly," and simply says "whoever mixes cotton of different varieties;" but, then, having made a very wide sweep like that, it goes on to say "whoever mixes exotic and indigenous cotton," and it contracts suddenly from all India to one small place in the Southern Mahratta Country. That we all know refers to exotic and indigenous Dharwar, and a man may still mix cotton in other parts of the country, and yet not come under the Act at all. I object to the section, therefore, on this ground, that it will confine the watching of this species of adulteration to one particular part of the country. I should say if I was at liberty to make any suggestion it should read "whoever mixes cotton of different varieties so as to cause adulteration and deterioration," for we all know there may be plenty of mixing without adulteration. Then I have not noticed anything particularly objectionable up to clause 16, but that one and clauses 17, 19, and 20 are all new—when I say *new* I mean entirely in addition to what we ever had before, and put in addition to what there was in the previous bill of 1863—and they all refer to the system of registration, by which it is supposed every one of us who ships cotton, must go to the press managers and enter all the marks, shipping marks, and owners' names, and then there must be a witness, and we must have a certificate granted to us—what for, I don't know. These clauses are certainly not intended for, nor can they be in any way for the benefit of, the regular shippers of cotton. They appear to be drawn up specially for the benefit of those who are engaged in shipping native consignments. They do not affect these native shippers only, but the whole of the shippers have to provide these details, and that has to be done at the time when it is of the greatest importance that the thing should be done with the greatest rapidity. There is also one other ground of objection I have to this bill, and on which I thoroughly concur with all that Mr. Kittredge has said, and that is the expending of funds out of the tax for the preparation of cotton by Government officials. Now I am decidedly of opinion that this principle of Government interference in this respect is wrong. Government can do a great deal in showing the ryot what seed he should use and what ground he should sow with cotton, and be useful to the ryot in many ways; but I think that after that those who are practically engaged in the cotton trade should be left to find out the best means of preparing the cotton for the market. I do not forget seeing in Liverpool many a time samples of Broach and other cotton which we considered we were doing well if we sold out six months after it was put into the market, and now, when we think on the change of the state of cotton in Broach, which stands at the head of Indian cotton, and is considering that this improvement has been effected by private enterprise, I think that this department cannot be left in better hands. Moreover, as Mr. Kittredge remarked, it gives Government a very easy way of spending any amount of money without giving an account of it, and I would strenuously oppose these words in section 30 that states—

"Any surplus that may remain after providing for these objects may, at the discretion of Government, be applied for the purposes immediately connected with the improvement of the cultivation and preparation of cotton and to the establishment of markets for the sale of cotton."

I would ask that these two words "and preparation" be struck out, and that in section 32 of course the corresponding words be struck out. In section 32 the same words do not occur, whether intentionally or not I do not know; but it says, "for any other purposes," which might include any thing; but, instead of the present words I should say, "for the purpose of cultivation." I hope we shall consider this question calmly and carefully. We can see the subject in an important one, and Government have, in deference to public opinion, left the matter over for a short time, and I hope that no gentleman will come to any hasty conclusion or let his mind be biassed one way or another by anything except his own sincere convictions. Mr. Bickerdike then formally moved his resolution.

Mr. W. F. Peel (of Messrs. Peel, Cassels, & Co.) seconded the resolution.

Mr. J. K. Bythell (of Messrs. Gaddum and Co.)—I have just been suggesting to Mr. Kittredge that he should amend his motion by stating that while the Chamber objected to the principle of the bill they especially objected to certain clauses, but as Mr. Kittredge says it is now too late for the Council to make any change, I do not see either the use of changing Mr. Kittredge's motion or of supporting Mr. Bickerdike's amendment. So far as I personally am concerned I cannot help thinking that the introduction of more European direct buying in the districts will, by showing the ryot that better cotton will bring a better price, do more to prevent fraud and adulteration than any legislative interference; but, as men who have been years in the districts, and men who have had a vast deal more experience than I say that while you have to deal with such ignorant, uneducated people as the ryots, there will certainly be fraud and adulteration if there be no Government inspection, I should be inclined not to press my own opinion. But though it may be wise to legislate for up-country, I am quite convinced that we are better without any interference of this nature in Bombay. After remarking that the object of Government and of Bombay merchants was to secure the good name of Indian cotton Mr. Bythell proceeded to remark,—I say we would only hamper the trade of the port with clauses like numbers 16 to 20, which can do nothing to further the avowed object of legislative interference, but will prove an infinite source of annoyance and hindrance to the European shipper. When the standard portion of the crop is good in quality, will it do India any good to have inferior portion of the bales branded "mixed," "adulterated," or "pickings"? A Liverpool buyer of cotton judges his cotton by the samples and not by the marks of the bales? Any unprejudiced observer conversant with the trade, would at once say the inference is, that these five objectionable clauses have not been inserted to assist in carrying the avowed object of Government interference, but to protect a special branch of the trade, to protect, in fact, those firms who want to do a large business in native consignments, and it may be branded as a species of that class legislation which H. E. the Governor said he could not be a party to. Mind, I do not say these clauses were framed with that object. I say merely, the inference drawn by an unbiassed observer would be that they have that object in view, and in support of this opinion I would refer especially to clause XX. The previous four clauses say that cotton shall be entered in a register book, and when taken to the presses, shall be inspected during the process of packing and shall be accurately described in a certificate to be granted by the Press Company's manager. This certificate is to state the description, the season, and the quality of the cotton, and whether it be mixed or adulterated; to state, in fact, every particular. And I say that clause XX. shows the apparent object of all this. That clause says a man selling or hypothecating such a certificate, shall be liable to certain penalties. Now, gentlemen, you all know that unless we have a great change in the character of the trade, no one will be wanting to sell and no one wanting to buy such a certificate. But consignees will be glad to see the certificate when accepting a consignment from a native, and these clauses may consequently tend to increase the safety of what is now a very risky business. These, gentlemen, these consignees, should, however, protect themselves. They have only to say to any man offering a consignment whose word they cannot trust, that they must see his cotton. We all know, of course, that the effect of this would be that the consignee would imply that the seller had better go to another a less particular firm, who would give the advance and take the risk of the cotton being in accordance with the description given, and that the original trading firm would get no, or very poor, consignments; but, Sir, if competition has become so great that business cannot be obtained with safety, is this a reason for legislative interference and protection? Is it not legislating to protect one special class of the community in every sense of the term? Mr. Bythell then asked how the supervision required by these five sections could possibly be carried out in Bombay? In companies like the Fort Press Co., the Bombay Co., the Colaba Co., and others who wrought 10 or 20 presses in one building, turning out in the busy season more than 100 bales per press per diem, how could any staff of men watch every bale and see that every bad bale was marked accordingly? The thing was utterly impossible. Then, again, were the Press Company's managers fit to be entrusted with such a responsibility? Were they capable of saying "this bale of cotton is of a certain growth and is not equal to the average and must be stamped as adulterated?" He held they could not get men in Bombay capable of thus drawing the line as to when adulteration commenced, and that they could not get inspectors in a number sufficient to watch all the cotton pressed here who would be capable of telling whether cotton was adulterated or mixed. Gentlemen who had been daily in the press-houses in one busy season knew how little many of the inspectors who had been for years about the presses really knew of cotton. The interference of such men must, if persevered in, cause such intolerable annoyance and hamper the trade of the port to such an extent that Government would be compelled either to repeal the objectionable sections or instruct their inspectors to allow them to be evaded. In the districts where one inspector was stationed at a press—say in Khangaum, Oomrawuttee, or Broach—he saw only one kind of cotton, and he might in time be easily able to draw the line and say that a bale contained more seed or more leaf than the average; but in Bombay was there a man who knew the infinite number of varieties of cotton sufficiently to say whether a bale of a certain description was better or worse than the average or was adulterated or not? If they were to put before these men bales of Guich, Unjaree, Veravul, Dhollera, Bhawnuggur or any other of the varieties, some grown in native, some in British, territory, which natives tried to pass off indiscriminately against Dhollera, Bhownuggur contracts, how many of them could even name the different varieties, let alone saying whether the bales were worse or better than the generality of the special growth referred to. Seeing, therefore, how sections 16 to 20 would operate if carried out by inspectors in Bombay, he hoped the Chamber would direct the attention of the Council specially to them and say that though legislation might be wanted to prevent fraud in the districts, it was not wanted in Bombay.

Mr. Bythell—Would not Mr. Bickerdike, after hearing that it is too late to amend the bill, withdraw his motion?

Mr. Kittredge—You cannot amend the bill.

The Chairman—I don't know. I think it is not too late to amend the bill.

Mr. Taylor—They can recommit the bill if they chose.

Mr. Kittredge said they might do so, but it could not be amended as it stood now.

The Chairman then put Mr. Bickerdike's motion to the meeting, when ten members voted for it, and a show of hands was called for those against it.

Mr. Gumpert thought it was not necessary to take the votes against the motion, for since it had not been carried by the majority it was lost.

Mr. Kittredge agreed with Mr. Gumpert.

Mr. Taylor said the motion had been carried by the casting vote of the Chairman.

Mr. Kittredge wished Mr. Taylor to show him the rule giving the Chairman a casting vote.

Mr. Taylor—That is the rule in all meetings.

Mr. Kittredge—Well, Mr. Taylor called out to some and whispered to others, and though I have no doubt it may be right, it is not a regular way of taking names. By this silent way of voting we do not know what is being done.

Mr. Taylor—Call out the names yourself then.

Mr. Kittredge—It is not my duty.

The Chairman then declared Mr. Bickerdike's motion carried.

After some other discussion as to themanner of voting and the question whether the Chair-man had a casting vote,

Mr. Nicol withdrew his motion.

Mr. Taylor (to Mr. Kittredge)—Are you satisfied now?

Mr. Kittredge—Not at all. I shall not be satisfied till there is no Cotton Frauds Bill in India. (Laughter and applause.)

The following gentlemen were then, on the motion of Mr. Macdonald, seconded by Mr. Peel, appointed a select committee to carry out the wishes of the Chamber, as expressed in the resolution agreed to:—Messrs. H. E. Astley, R. E. Bickerdike, W. Nicol, D. Graham, and J. K. Bythell.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1265	British India, Wemyss—R. Steuart & Co,	June 21
1050	Pontiac, Skilling—Volkart Brothers.	July 13
1129	John Bunyan, Stitch—Lyon & Co.	July 25
463	Jane Kilgour, Greive—Harbord & Co.	July 22
1193	Coimbatore, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	July 22
1350	Malabar, Pearce—W. Nicol & Co.	July 26
778	Rocklight, Ennis—Coupland & Co.	July 29
1280	Louisa Fletcher, Luckes	Aug. 11
722	Woosung, Bourner	Aug. 12
1182	Magdala, Evans	Aug. 12
1047	Daniel Rankin, Hartwell—Harbord & Co.	Aug. 12
797	Burmah, Pearce	Aug. 20
1270	Sir Walter Scott, Shaw—Finlay, Scott & Co.	Aug. 21
1372	Calcutta, Morrison	Aug. 21
498	Thomas S. Stowe, Sexhn	Aug. 21
1152	Tythonus, Green—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Aug. 21
321	Tantivey, Picknteny	Aug. 21
434	Anna, Gunnufsen	Aug. 23
1192	Aslana, Salkirk—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 24
1027	Bonnie Dundee, Connoch	Aug. 25
1434	Westminster, Berryman	Aug. 26
737	Moss Rose, Bustin—Wallace & Co.	Aug. 27
1328	Hahneman, Vannurden—Volkart Brothers	Aug. 28
1215	Tethys, Evans—E. Bates & Co.	Aug. 28
936	Tanjore, McNabb—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 1
1177	Napier, Tait—Owen & Okell	Sept. 4
1435	British Sceptre, Pendall—E. Bates & Co.	Sept. 8
905	Zuleika, Thompson	Sept. 8
1594	Euxine, Hogg—E. Bates & Co.	Sept. 8
1244	John C. Potter, McClure	Sept. 8
1391	Canute, Quinn—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Sept. 8
763	Romulus, Needham	Sept. 8
721	Mars, Richtering	Sept. 10
1257	Macedon, Withycombe—Stenhouse & Co.	Sept. 10
776	Elizabeth Ostle, Glaister	Sept. 10
872	Bella Maria, Lopeg	Sept. 13
1324	Juventa, Holmes—Lawrence & Co.	Sept. 13
1245	Eastern Light, McFee	Sept. 14
1127	Mic Mac, Robinson	Sept. 15
423	G. R. Mosle, Kuck	Sept. 15
425	Eros B'Jorn	Sept. 16

FROM LONDON.

939	Louisa, Scowcroft—Sir C. Forbes & Co.	June 21
711	Jalawar, Carruthers	July 3
713	Bacchante, McLeod	July 15
833	Castle Avon, Shields	July 17
468	Anazi, Hillman—W. Nicol & Co.	July 23
1166	Sandringham, Muir—W. Nicol & Co.	July 28
1113	Salisbury, True—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Aug. 6
932	P. Somawutty, Blake—Sir C. Forbes & Co.	Aug. 21
1026	Napoleon, Gillespie—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 20
1031	Reigate, Morris	Aug. 20
1259	Windsor Castle, Douglas—R. Steuart & Co.	Aug. 26
1197	Euterpe, Cosens—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 1
799	Cingala, Neilson	Sept. 1
1188	Sc mitar, Potts—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.	Sept. 1
512	Marinus, Ang-line	Sept. 3
1207	Zoroaster, Baker—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Sept. 8
1241	Rajpcot, Andrews—Stenhouse & Co.	Sept. 9
1033	Sam Kendel, Murdock—Coupland & Co.	Sept 14
	Llaverdon, Nawries	Sept. 15

FROM CARDIFF.

1203	Red Jacket, Tate	Sept. 8

FROM BASSEIN.

1197	Nagpore, Trevellick—Stenhouse & Co.	

FROM BORDEAUX.

	Almora, Gilchrist	June 1

FROM SUNDERLAND.

	T. B. Oard	Sept. 1
	Marie Choupat	Sept. 2
	Black Prince, Saddler	Sept. 9

FROM NEWPORT.

670	Royal Albert, Davies	Aug. 23

FROM CALCUTTA.

639	Cutch Merchant	Oct. 2
760	Arracan, Stricker—Bell, Ventz & Lucius.	Aug. 30
965	C. N. Hajee Mahomed Seidick	Sept. 13
317	Oneiza, Spurr—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 14
776	Robert	Sept. 22
394	Bussorah, Turnbull	Oct. 1

FROM CLYDE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

3000	Europe (s), Rolland	

FROM CLYDE.

509	Index, Kerr	Sept. 11
805	Spray of the Ocean, Turnbull—F. Clark & Co.	Mar. 11
994	City of Amoy, Murdock—W. Nicol & Co.	July 23
349	Teviotdale—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 14
941	Modesty, Kerr	Aug. 17
422	Jane Avery	Aug. 21
845	Havering, Masted—Volkart Brothers.	Aug. 24
768	James Russell, Mackay—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Aug. 24
850	Laumershagen, Jorgensen	Sept. 3
978	Norval, Taylor	Sept. 6
1060	Caribou, Mitchell	Sept. 8

FROM AUSTRALIA.

1094	Duke of Newcastle	July 6
1010	Princess Dagmar, Lewis	July 14
937	Peter Denney, Adam	July 26
1366	Douglas (s), Sam	Aug. 4

FROM SHIELDS.

	Tasmania	Mar. 13
	Golden Dream	July 16
474	Choice, Crozier	Aug. 12
393	Benares, Moyes	Aug. 16

FROM BANGKOK.

421	Esna, Brunell	Aug. 30
610	W. Mitchell, Grandwater	Aug. 10
535	Elizabeth, Owen	Aug. 15

FROM HAMBURGH.

768	Adolph, Meyer—Volkart Brothers.	July 2

FROM RANGOON.

886	G. F. C. Heyn, Broksch	Aug. 8
1161	Attila, Green—Wallace & Co.	Aug. 21
534	Alliance, Falck	July 31
1120	Keatuckian	Aug. 17
797	Zurich, Grange	Sept. 6

FROM MAULMAIN.

978	Sir Hugh Rose, Spurdens—H. M. Seedick	July 26
789	Southern Queen, Richards—Volkart Brothers	Aug. 23

FROM SINGAPORE.

474	Choice, Crozier	Aug. 12
1393	Benares, Moyes	Aug. 10

FROM PENANG.

585	Fathe Salam	July 18

FROM BOSTON

868	St. Albans, Farnham & Co.	July 10
962	Timour, Spooner—Tudor & Co.	Aug. 10

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MARAVILLA COCOA.
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